PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28824—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 18,..1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	27 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	25 0
Heart Bottle	27 4
O. B.	25 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	19 12

G. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th Augt.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2985	500	A. Symons	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

August 25th. September 8th. October 20th.
,, 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. ,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	550	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELECTRA	G. Muriani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Samarang and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 15, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3330	27th Aug.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Aug. 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.
BOMBAY: The Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c,
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 24th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on the 18th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3357	W. S. Young	27th Aug.
ASIA	3560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 11, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, August 16, 1892. Agents.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Blue Cashmere Regulation Capes, length		50 inches	36 0	40 0
Do.	do.	length 52 do.	37 0	41 8
Do.	do.	do. 54 do.	39 0	43 0
Do.	do.	do. 56 do.	41 0	46 0
Black Waterproof Coat,		50 do.	10 8	12 0
Do.	do.	52 do.	11 0	12 8
Do.	do.	54 do.	12 0	13 8
Do.	do.	56 do.	13 0	14 8
Black Waterproof Capes,		48 do.	15 8	17 0
Do.	do.	50 do.	16 8	18 8
Do.	do.	52 do.	17 8	19 8
Do.	do.	54 do.	18 8	20 8

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
કેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૰
i. e., KEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

POLO! POLO!!
NEW STOCK.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Canes, with Heads attached, of any Shape or String bound		1 12	2 0
Do. do. do.	Per Doz.	15 0	17 0
Canes only, Leather or String bound	,,	9 0	10 0
Heads	,,	6 0	7 0
Balls	,,	4 12	5 8
Balls, Bamboo root, Regulation size	,,	4 0	4 8
Polo Spurs, best Steel	Per Pair	4 0	4 8
Polo Bits, superior make	,,	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

		Rs. a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5 0
,, 1	Large ,, ,,	5 12

FIRST QUALITY.

		Rs. a.
No. 7	Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 5	Medium	4 0
,, 4	Large	4 12
,, 6	Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ON EYESIGHT.

WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.

At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.

If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.

So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made to the local Medical Officer.

PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NURSERY REQUISITES.

BOAT-SHAPED FEEDERS.
All Glass, with Glass Stoppers.
,, ,, Boxwood Stoppers.
Gilbertson's New Feeding Bottle.
Maw's New Patent Feeding Bottle, with Screw Glass Stopper.

TUBE FEEDING BOTTLES.
All Glass, with Metal Mounts.
The "Alexandra," with Screw Glass Stopper.
The "Alexandra," with Porcelain Mounts.
The "Perfection," with Screw Glass Stopper.

FEEDING BOTTLE SUNDRIES.
Feeder Regulators, Spare Glass Tubes, India Rubber Tubing, Tube Brushes, Bottle Brushes, India Rubber Teats, Calve's Teats.

Teething Rings and Pads.
Baby Comforters.
Waterproof Bibs.
Nursery Lamps.
Vaccination Shields.
Feeding Cups.
Breast Drawers or Relievers.
Nipple Shields.
Nipple Shells.
Nursing Aprons.
Waterproof Sheeting.

INFANTS' FOODS, &c.
Benger's Food, Nestle's Food.
Mellin's Food, Savory and Moore's Food.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Robinson's Groats, Swiss Milk, &c.

BOMBAY: Victoria House, Byculla, Oriental Bank Building, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
EXTREMELY STYLISH.
Rs. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.
NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, Rs. 13-8.
ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ROUMANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th August, 1892.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at 4-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 31st July, 1892.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect four Directors in the place of Messrs. Mathuradass, Goculdass, Mooljee Anundjee, Abhjee Oomersey, and Bhugwandass Chatoorbhoj, who, being the Provisional Directors, retire under Article 66 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their Remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th Day of August, 1892, to the 22nd Day of August, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAMNADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Dated 13th August, 1892, No. 1, Bruce Lane.

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SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $	100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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SCANDINAVIAN BEER,

Rs. 15 per Case of three dozen Quarts.

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SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1892, at 5-15 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

T. W. G. QUANBROUGH,
for Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th August, 1892.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUSES for the Session 1892-93 will be forwarded on application.

I.—Department of Arts, Science, and Laws.
II.—Department of Medicine.
III.—Department of Public Health.
IV.—Dental Department.
V.—Pharmaceutical Department.
VI.—Department for Women.
VII.—Department for the Evening Classes.
VIII.—Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., (varying in value from £12 to £100 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or at the College.

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M. A., Registrar.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, (LD.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1891.
2. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1892.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. Pro. C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
S. E. CHENAI,
Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th August, 1892, to 23rd August, 1892, both days inclusive.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

MRS. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.

CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

167, Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
Railway Station : "Mahaluxmi," B. B. and C. I. Railway.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price : Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

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IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price : Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

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VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort.

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GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

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MANAGER.—
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months..............	4½ per cent. per Annum.	
6 Months..............	4 "	"
3 Months..............	3 "	"

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN, Agent.

OFFICES.—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.......................Rs.	15,55,867
Working Capital.............................. "	1,09,38,688

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LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system : removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEART-BURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says :—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits :—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

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Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

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SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
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THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	875
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,5.0	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
				Yearly	1,200
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		980
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	205 300
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	122
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	10	135 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	300 325
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,450
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	455
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	138¾
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85 92½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	470
Mofussil Co.	3,125	290	400	Rs. 40	260
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	615
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	127½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500 500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150 445
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	710xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213¾
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,335
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	3,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	299½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2	
China Leaf	"	25-10	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-4	"
Do. do. new	"	25	"
Australia do.	"	25-11	
Bombay do.	"	25-4	
English Sovereigns	"	16-2	
Do. Drazons	"	16-1-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
[illegible]-Francs	"	220	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Municipal Election, Fort Ward.
Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 8-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Malacca and Roumania entered the dock yesterday.

RANGERS' R. F. CLUB.—There will be a practice match, Fort *vs.* Byculla, this evening, at 5-30 p.m., sharp.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Essabhoy Abdul Rahim, residing on the 1st floor of a house, at Serang Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday afternoon, the door of his room was forced open and property, valued at Rs. 260, was stolen therefrom.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association will be held in the University Hall to-day, at 5 p.m., when after disposal of usual routine business, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock will read a paper on "Empyoma."

THE ANANT IMPERIAL CHARITABLE FUND.—Raja Shri Kudal Prabhu Anantraojee Narayenrao, G.M.A.I.C.F., was at Karauli on the 13th August, and gave a very interesting lecture on the subject of poverty and charity. More than Rs. 3,200 were subscribed to the above fund and sent to the head office at Bombay.

SERIOUS FALL.—Motibai, a Hindoo woman, about seventeen years of age, the wife of Kesebchund Bhaichand, residing at Mombadevi Shaik Memon Street, while in a hysterical fit jumped out of a window from the third floor of her house, a height of thirty-eight feet. She sustained a wound about 2½ inches long on the back of her head, and severe shock to her frame. She had been suffering from fits for the last four months, and had on several previous occasions attempted to jump out of the window.

DEATH OF MR. CHAS. TAYLOR.—The deceased gentleman, who was, until a few months ago, Superintendent of the Byculla Press, died almost suddenly, at his house in Mazagon, on Tuesday night. He had been attended for the past few days by Dr. Sidney-Smith, but nothing serious was apprehended. A large number of private friends and many of the employés of the Press attended at the house, and despite the drenching rain accompanied the funeral cortege to Sewree cemetry. Deceased was only 47 years old, and leaves a widow and six children to bemoan his loss.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, one Sitaram Luximan, aged 25, a mill-employe at the Bombay Union Spinning Mills, Girgaum, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Moore, with the theft of brass fittings, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to the mill. On Monday evening the accused was arrested on suspicion by a police ramosee, and on searching him the brass fittings were found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that the following day (Tuesday) being a holiday, and as he had no money he stole the fittings to raise money on them. The Magistrate convicted him of the theft, and he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Superintendent Brewin charged Alikhan Ahmedkhan with having in his possession Rs. 15,000, in currency notes and a ruby, and failing to render a satisfatory account as to how he came by them, came on for hearing berore Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Framjee Bharucha, solicitor, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Brewin stated to his Worship that in consequence of the result of the enquiries made at Ratnagiri, he was asked by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, to withdraw the charge laid against the accused. Mr. Brewin, therefore, asked his Worship to allow him to withdraw the charge as there was no evidence against the accused. His Worship, accordingly, allowed the case to be withdrawn, and ordered the property to be made over to the accused.

A DARING BURGLARY AT KHETWADY.—Mr Hajee Abdul bin Hajee Latiff, a Mogul merchant, living at the 10th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police, that, on Monday night, during his absence from home, his house was broken into and his ironsafe was opened by means of the key, found in a wooden box in his room, which was forced open by the thieves, and subsequently thrown in an adjoining compound, and property, collectively valued at Rs. 23,503-8-0, was stolen. Among the stolen property, there are ten currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, four of Rs. 500 each, nine of Rs. 100 each, two of Rs. 50 each, and other sundry notes and cash, valued at Rs. 503-8, together with four pearls, said to be worth about Rs. 10,000. It appears that the burglars effected an entrance by removing two iron bars from a front window. Inquiries are being made, and information circulated on both the railway lines, but as yet no trace of the thieves nor the property is found.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good brought up one Suddu Gannu, aged 23 years, on a charge of theft of a pair of socks, valued at four annas, belonging to Mr. Arthur Dawes, Inspector, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, residing at Chinchpoogly. The accused was taken into service at Poona, as a cook about two months ago, and brought to Bombay. Mr. Dawes had been missing several articles of wearing apparel, and, suspecting his cook of the theft, he, on Sunday evening, locked up a purdesee in his room during his absence from home, to watch whether the accused entered it. Soon after, the accused entered from over the bath-room wall, and entered the room, when he was caught hold of by the purdesee. The accused was, thereupon, handed over to the police, who, on searching his room, found the pair of socks in his possession. The accused, in his defence, stated that the pair was thrown off by his master, and he picked them up. His Worship, not believing the statement, sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A GUNNER IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, James Madigan, a gunner in the Southern Battery Royal Artillery, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault and disorderly behaviour in a tram-car on the 30th ultimo. Raojee Balla, a tramway conductor, deposed that on the night of the 30th ultimo, the accused and another gunner entered his tram-car at the Crawford Market. The accused stood behind the seats in the car and a tramway inspector asked him to sit down, but he refused to do so, and pushed the inspector. Raoji then demanded money from the accused for his ticket, but the accused pushed him, and threw him down on the ground. In the scuffle Raojee lost Rs. 3-2 from his bag. The accused then got out from the tram-car, at the Victoria Terminus, and got into another tram-car; which was stopped at the Colaba Police Station, where the accused was given in charge of Inspector Noel. The accused called his Sergt.-Major and two gunners to give evidence on his behalf. The Sergt-Major stated that on the 1st inst. the accused was brought to him by Constable Noel as prisoner waiting his disposal by his Commanding Officer for the offence of drunkenness in a tram-car. Conductor No. 97 then told him that he was ready to settle the matter if the accused made some compensation. He then complained that he was assaulted by the accused, but the Sergt.-Major saw no marks of violence, and so he asked the complainant to see his Commanding Officer, but he declined to do so. The accused gave one anna to the conductor and 12 annas to another man, who complained that he had lost his cap. The Commanding Officer had admonished the accused, who bore a good character. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 4, which was ordered to be made over to the conductor.

THE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Superintendent MacDermott brought up on remand Shunker, Mahomed Hoosein, and Luxmi, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first accused with the theft of Rs. 5,545, in currency notes, belonging to Mr. Kaikhosro Dadabhoy Nadirshaw, Head Printer, *Times of India*, Job Department, and the second and the third with receiving and disposing of the notes, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The facts of the case have already been reported. Ramprasad Bijnath deposed that he wrote two letters to the second accused, who was at Karachi at the request of Luxmi. In the first letter Luxmi asked Mahomed to come to Bombay as soon as possible, stating that Shunker and Nathoo had been arrested, and they had made confessions incriminating Mahomed in the offence of the theft. Hurjee Shewjee deposed that he saw Luxmi in company of the second accused at Karachi, where he had gone to have his marriage ceremony performed. He had thrice gone in jail. The day on which he came out from jail, after undergoing nine months' imprisonment, the second accused went in for fifteen months. Narayan Vittoo, a Police Jamadar, deposed that he arrested the second accused at Ahmedabad, in consequence of instructions received by him. He deposed to tracing of certain property, and stated that he subsequently arrested Luxmi. He went to Karachi and searched the accused's house, and found certain letters written by Luxmi to Mahomed. He also found two telegrams, and in one of them Luxmi informed Mahomed that she was starting *sodia*, with two men and asked him "to be on the alert." After further corroborative evidence had been led, the case was again adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU GIRL.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, concluded at the morgue, the adjourned enquiry into the circumstances, concerning the death of a Hindoo girl, named Satyabhamabai, about eighteen years of age, the wife of one Balkrishna Gopalji, who had drowned herself in a well at Worlee, on the morning of the 6th instant, after setting fire to her bed and clothes. From the evidence gone through, it appeared, that the deceased had been maltreated by her mother-in-law, and on the day of her death, she had also found fault with the deceased. On the morning of the 6th instant, at about 10 o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised, on which the relatives of the deceased girl and the neighbours collected on the spot, and extinguished the flames, when the deceased was found missing. Two silver toe-rings belonging to Satyabhamabai were discovered on the parapet wall of a well, about hundred paces from the house. The well was thereupon dragged by the police, and the body of the deceased was drawn out at about 11-30 a. m. that day when life was extinct. The body was then far advanced in decomposition. Superintendent Jones and Inspector Roberts were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police. Gopal Juggonnath, the father-in-law of the deceased, deposed that his daughter-in-law Satyabhamabai was rather of an angry disposition. He and his wife had often found fault with and scolded her. On the morning of the 6th instant, he was aroused by his servant that there was a fire in his house. On looking round he found that the bedding of the deceased was on fire, and she was missing. Sometime after her body was recovered from a well. He further said that when his son was sick, his wife used to make him sleep on the upper floor separate from his wife, but the deceased always slept downstairs. Balkrishna Gopal, the son of the last witness, and the husband of the deceased, corroborated the above statement. Narayan Khushal stated that he was a neighbour of the deceased. He knew her that she was rather of an angry disposition. On the morning in question, he came out of his house, when he saw a blaze in the house of the deceased, and raised an alarm. The people soon collected, and put out the fire. He further added that the deceased had some two months back gone away to her parents' house, and was brought back after two days. The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of suicide by drowning herself in a well.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the insolvents, moved absolute the rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked, and all proceedings taken in the matter be not annulled.

R. A. Parakh, who appeared in person, opposed the application; and in answer to the Court, stated that he had advanced money to the Bombay firm.

His Lordship said that the Official Assignee, who represented the creditors of the Bombay firms, had done all he could in the matter. He had compromised the matter, receiving certain monies in respect of the compromise.

Mr. Parakh submitted the Official Assignee had no power to do so.

His Lordship said the Court had empowered the Official Assignee to arrange the compromise, and he had settled the matter to the advantage of the creditors.

Mr. Parakh said the Court had no power to order such a compromise.

His Lordship remarked that unless the order of compromise was set aside, he was unable to do anything in the matter.

Mr. Lang said the opposing creditor had been heard when the order of compromise was made by the Court.

His Lordship told the opposing creditor that he had had an opportunity of saying what he had to say in the matter, and the Court had, notwithstanding, made the order for the compromise. If he wished to proceed in the matter, he should appeal against the order. The rule was then made absolute.

RE RAMKISSONDASS NANDU.

Mr. J. J. Gazdar, for the insolvent, applied for the extension of time for hearing the rule nisi, which was granted for setting aside the order of adjudication in the case, on the ground that the rule had not yet been drawn up. His Lordship granted a month's extension.

RE KANJEE NATHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for a fortnight's postponement of the examination of certain witnesses. The learned counsel said that Mr. Jardine, for the other side, was instructed to consent. His Lordship granted the application.

RE PEERBHOY RAHIMBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a week's postponement of the argument of the rule nisi for a cancellation of the interim order in the matter. Mr. Sanders Slater, for an opposing creditor, consented; and the rule was accordingly postponed.

RE YESHWANT BHASKER KOTHARI.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE NAGHINDAS HEERABHOY.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that the account books, lately received from Ahmedabad, had not yet been inspected.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that the other side had ample opportunity for examining the books at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Starling said that the books were deposited in the Civil Court there, and that his client had no access to them. Moreover, an examination of the books before the hearing would shorten the insolvent's cross-examination when the matter came on. After some further discussion, the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE RAMCUHNDRA JAGANAT ACHARYA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE ABU BAKIR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for some creditors, moved for a commission for the examination of certain witnesses residing outside the jurisdiction of the Court. His Lordship granted the application.

RE NAROTUMDAS GORDHANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for four months with leave to serve notices. Account sales had been received from England, and the insolvent would now be able to proceed to a hearing as soon as the accounts were made up. There being English creditors of the insolvent, the interim order was extended for four months.

RE H. A. HORMARJEE.

His Lordship's decision in the matter of the insolvency, which was likely to be given yesterday, has been deferred until next Wednesday.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Gangjee Nagjee Versenga Joshi, Laljee Jevraj and others; Mulhari Saddoo Moray; Charles Addison St. Martin; Mahomed Oosman; Kasturrao Bhow Kothare; Nowrojee Jamsetjee Patel; Nasarwanjee Ardasir Suntook; Balkrishna Vishnu Kothare; Balkrishna Kothare; Jamsetjee Burjorjee Randelia; and Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla.

PRESIDING at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at Draper's Hall, Professor Liveson Reynolds delivered an address on the modern development of fuel and its uses. He said that in 170 years the coal bed of England would be exhausted if we continued to use it in the present wasteful fashion, but the use of gaseous fuel was so extending that the maximum practicable economy would be reached in the near future. When the English coal beds were exhausted the peat of Ireland would become very valuable.

"SEVERAL influential persons" have, it appears, protested against including the works of Mr. Herbert Spencer and Professor Bain in the books provided for the senior students in the Training Colleges for Schoolmistresses. The ground given is that their writings might possibly prove hurtful from the religious point of view. Mr. Fitch states that he cannot find that this apprehension is shared by the principals and lecturers of the colleges. Nevertheless, in deference to the representations made, the paper on school management has been so drawn that in one section of it questions were put on Mr. Spencer's work, and in another an equal number of questions on Locke's "Thoughts on Education." Mr. Fitch considers it very significant that advantage was taken of this freedom of choice in one only out of the 26 residential colleges for schoolmistresses, besides the two Catholic colleges, and that in all the remaining 23, the authorities deliberately preferred Mr. Spencer's book.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LORD BISHOP ON MORAL COURAGE.

THE *Indian Spectator* observes: Bishop Mylne's lecture on Moral courage is a little master-piece in its way. In his effort to avoid direct reference to the Poona penance affair, and yet in order to take aim at that unlucky incident the Bishop could not help being abstruse. Consequently his views have been approved of by both the parties, the denouncers as well as the defenders of penance-making. Read aright, his Lordship's observations leave no room to suspect that he means encouragement to the reform party in Poona, which has betrayed its cause. According to the lecturer "moral courage consists in this—the ability to move straightforward to a great end, undeterred by obloquy or opposition, undismayed by difficulty or pain, undisturbed by clamour or confusion." Bishop Mylne expands and justifies this definition in his excellent address. The end must be great. It must be one of progress and reform. There must be *movement*, but not in a wrong direction. But Bishop Mylne observes that the man who holds fast to his old position out of a genuine, conscientious belief that by doing so he promotes the public good is also an example of a man who has moral courage.

THE HON. MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Says the *Indian Spectator*:—Mr. Birdwood's resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship is a loss to the University of Bombay, which cannot be easily made good. This withdrawal from a sphere of public usefulness to which Mr. Birdwood has given much of his time shows that the Governor's Council is not the sinecure it is popularly believed to be. The Judicial Member, very much like the Judicial Secretary, is one of the hardest worked official, constantly at the desk, with a variety of delicate and perplexing questions to dispose of. The papers come pouring in day after day, and have to be returned at regular intervals if the wheels of administration are to be kept going. The old idea about red tape and routine is as much out of time to-day as were the amiable fossils who had the ordering about of the chaprasis and swearing and stamping at intruders in the days of good Sir Philip Wodehouse. Most of the Council's business has now to be done in writing. What with increasing demands of legislation, with more frequent calls to do and to undo, with a press growing in vigilance and a public in intelligence, not the most capable worker could be expected now-a-days to stray safely or usefully outside his Council or Secretariat duties. Much as we regret Mr. Birdwood's retirement from the head of our University, we have no right to quarrel with his decision to follow the wholesome example of his predecessor. On other grounds, too, it is perhaps as well that the centre of executive power in the Presidency should not be the centre of initiative in her academic affairs. But Mr. Birdwood's withdrawal from the Vice-Chancellor's chair means little more than a severance of his formal connection with the University in the welfare of which his interest will doubtless continue unabated.

The *Dinbandhu* states: The extremely heavy work of the executive Council of H. E. the Governor will not allow the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood to continue as Vice-Chancellor of our University, and he is therefore compelled to resign his office. As the immediate head of our highest academical institution Mr. Birdwood always evinced great interest, tact, and judgment in promoting its welfare and in conducting its affairs, and his withdrawal will be no small loss to the Senate.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses: No country, however rich, can stand so heavy and constant a drain, much less a poor country like India. Taxation has reached very nearly its utmost limit, and there are few openings to get more money from the people to be thrown into this inexhaustible, bottomless pit. The problem is so vast and complicated, growing yet more difficult, the more closely you look at it, that it would be rash and presumptuous for this writer to express his agreement with any of the remedies suggested by the Currency Association. Barring its definite proposals, we are glad that it has been formed, because its agitation will serve to enlighten the public mind, and to awaken the authorities to the necessity of devising some measures of relief, supposing that any such can be found. The policy of drifting might lead the country to the edge of a precipice and hurl it into the abyss. A writer in a letter published in *Capital* seems to suggest that the movement has been mainly got up by European officials, and says that it would be objectionable to accord sanction to any scheme which may be devised by European officials who receive a fixed salary payable in rupees. We believe there is no such selfish object at the bottom as may be prejudical to the general interests of the country, and we hope that the Association will not come by degrees to advocate a narrow, sectional grievance. For the present we have this plain assurance from Mr. A. F. Cox, C. S., a principal speaker at the Town Hall meeting, who said, "I will ask you to believe that the European officials in India, when dealing with this question, will not be so base as to betray the interests of the country committed to their charge, in order to secure their own personal advantage." With this assurance given by Mr. Cox on behalf of the whole official class, we must for the present be content.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* in a hostile spirit. It is superfluous to observe that the so-called public meeting held on Wednesday last in the Town Hall, and largely advertised and tom-tomed during the previous fortnight, was more or less a demonstration by a few official Europeans residing in the city. Meanwhile, it may be profitable to examine the substance of the speeches made by the several speakers. Here, too, we are sorry to state we have to confess to a feeling of extreme disappointment. From the first to the last none seems to have had any clear idea in his own head of the practicability of the proposal on which he so light-heartedly descanted. To us the refrain of the whole company sounds like the dying echoes of the Mackay cry in the metropolitan Town Hall. The eternal statistics of imports and exports, the thrice threshed tale of woe regarding "loss by exchange" and the shrill jeremiad touching the unbearable evils of the unstable ratio, were paraded *ad nauseam*. They all sang to one harp in divers tones that the rupee would rise from its daily depreciating condition to a higher value, if only people could cry loud enough at the doors of the British Treasury.

The *Guzerati writes*:—The speakers at the meeting held at the Town Hall with a view to establish a branch of the Indian Currency Association in Bombay made a valuable contribution to the discussion on a subject which has for some time past engaged the attention of many persons in India. Mr. Mackay's exhaustive speech delivered at Calcutta took up a line of treatment which was in the main adhered to by the speakers at the Town Hall. The difficulty of an average student of the currency question is to reconcile the diametrically opposed propositions propounded by different currency doctors, and so long as there is difference of opinion on some of the fundamental elements in the problem, the attainment of the true solution must be a difficult and tedious process. The speeches at the Town Hall have, however, thrown ample light on the subject, and it is possible Government, with its boundless resources in the shape of reliable and exhaustive statistics and other information, will be in a position to devise some remedy on the lines indicated by Sir David Barbour or any other calculated to afford relief to the Indian tax-payer.

Native Opinion remarks:—The meeting at the Town Hall presided over by Mr. Acworth, must have been in many respects satisfactory to its promoters. Although several of the members of the local Chamber of Commerce, and the recognised leaders of the Native community were absent, the number of European gentlemen, amongst whom were the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Justices Jardine and Farran, and general Native merchants, was large. The discussion of the subject was also able from the intellectual point of view, and although it may be that all the arguments urged in favour of the course advocated by the Currency Association may not be yet convincing, still what was said by the speakers, was studied. They spared no efforts to put their case before the meeting, in an intelligent form.

The *Gujerati Mitra* observes:—The Indian Currency Association which owes its present rapid progress to the indifatigable zeal and tact of Mr. James Mackay has been formally established, and the Town Hall meeting which was held on Wednesday last for its formal inauguration has been at least the means of laying before the public a mass of useful and interesting information and statistical tables whose value cannot be over-estimated at a time when the question is exciting so much interest in commercial and economic circles, not to speak of the embarrassing position in which it has placed the Government of India. The main object of the movement is to influence the House of Commons to grant to the Government of India the liberty of closing the mints against the free coinage of silver and declaring a gold standard or adopting some other method of giving a stable value to the rupee in consequence of the existing evils caused to the monetary world and the serious loss to the Government of India by an awfully fluctuating exchange and the steady depreciation of the Indian rupee. It is too bold a step which the Association has taken, and none except its most sanguine supporters can hope for its realization.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O. Co's ss Malacca, 2,615 tons, Captain P W Case, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (21st July) via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain W S Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st July), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Boyle, Mr Quin, Mr Hepworth, Miss Hepworth, Mr Kenyon and 3 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	A	F Muir & Co
,, Congo	1892		B	F Muir & Co
,, Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
,, Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeis'r.	F	Glade & Co
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
,, Somali	...	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
,, Assam	1611	Browne	N	P & O Co
,, Trevorian	1448	Hodge	O	R Brothers
,, Almora	1719	Ingram	Q	M Mackenzie

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
,, Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
,, Thibet	1665	Wibmer	5	P & O S N Co
,, Teheran	1484	Tocque	6	P & O Co
,, Ionia	3573	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Mary Beyts	2434	Bice	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	15	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Neera	357	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co
,, Sabarmati	1014	do.	do.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Roumania (s)	Young	Liverpool, July 21.
	Malacca (s)	Caso	London, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Trevorian (s)	Hodge	Port Said.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malacca, for China, &c.
" Roumania, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
13 Kohinur s ......Wright......Tuticorin, Aug 6.
Dalmatia s ......Sutherland ...Liverpool, July 9.
Hereford sp ......Fox......Fiji, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

August 12.—Steamers Kistna, Maharaja, Chusan and City of Khios.
August 13.—Steamer Kola.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
14 Patna s ...... Bombay.
15 Henzada s ...... Calcutta.
Niemen s ...... Colombo.
Putiala s ...... Cuddalore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—10 hogsheads ale, The Bombay Co; 290 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhy Cowasjee; 100 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Alpine s—1 hogshead whisky, A N and C S Co-operative Society.
City of Dundee s—1 hogshead whisky, W B Green and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Aden s—25 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee.
Sutlej s—42 kegs paint, Currumsey Mooljee and Co; 60 kegs paint, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 14 cases bacon and cheese, &c, Phillips and Co; 11 cases tabacco, C Dollichund; 11 barrals ham and bacon, and 185 cases wine, Treacher and Co; 10 cases linqueurs and 15 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 50 cases geneva, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—30 cases matches, E Allibhoy; 4 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 100 hogsheads ale, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sutlej s—1 case saffron, Pooja Runchard.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—30 cases pain-killer, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Armenia s—60 cases pain-killer, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Arabia s—50 cases pain-killer, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sutlej s—1 hogshead claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 335 cases brandy and 75 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 146 cases claret, D P Batha and Co.
R Rubattino s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 50 cases brandy, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Sutlej s—62 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Beyts s—75 bales wool, Cursondas Mooljee; 34 bales wool and 30 bales goat hair, N Futtayally; 130 bales cotton fly, 70 bales twist waste and 150 bales gunnybags, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 31 bales wool and 121 bales goat hair, M Jaffer Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin; 15 cwts myrabollams, F S Punnett; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ionia s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Abdulla Ally Mahomed and Co; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, Owen and O'Kell; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 402 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—3,712 cwts poppyseed, 9,000 cwts wheat, 640 cwts castorseed, 5,490 cwts ground nuts, 1,000 cwts mowraseed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 9,200 cwts linseed and 999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Ionia s—200 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts wheat, 2,009 cwts linseed and 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Roumania s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa s—250 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Malacca s—256 bales twist, Tata and Co; 350 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 120 bales twist, K Hurmookrai; 500 cwts onions, H E Fazul; 57 chests opium, The P and O Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca s—210 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 201 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 430 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 12 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, T Ghanshamdass; 12 chests opium, G Sabbaghmall; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S Motilal; 120 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 16 chests opium, G Singhanee 46 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 194 bales twist and 106 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 200 bales cotton, Gysi and Kleinjng.
Malacca s—10 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Hilliard, Lt-Col, Bo, A.-A-Genl, off duty, from Deolali.
Macquoid, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, Hyd Congt, on leave from Aurungabad.
Hughes, Col, Bo, Comt-Genl, on Inspection duty, from Jubulpore.
Leishman, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 15.

Campbell, Lt, Bo, RA, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 17.

Chalmers, Lt, Bengal, 5th Regt, Hyd Congt, on duty, to Aurangabad.
Hughes, Col, Bo, Comt-Genl, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

1. There will be 25-pr. R M L gun drill at the Fort Head-Quarters on Friday, at 6-30 p.m.; and the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 5-45 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	57	89	50	65	49	57	47	87
Wednesday, August 17	4	77	3	65	3	75	0	79
Total	62	66	54	30	53	32	48	66
Total fall to 17th August 1891	63	71	52	76	55	44	49	53
Total fall to 17th August 1890	63	57	67	78	65	13	53	56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 16th August, 1892 :—

	Ghadechi. In. cts.		Dhola. In. cts.		Jetalsar. In. cts.	
Previously registered	12	77	15	33	18	61
Monday, August 15	0	33	0	76	0	12
Total	13	11	16	9	18	73

ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINES.

(Week ending August 13.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Bandra	64	81	Baroda	16	85
Panjoo	48	73	Mehmedabad	19	43
Vaiturni	36	61	Ahmedabad	20	63
Palghar	45	74	Viramgaum	22	92
Golwad	49	33	Wudhwan	9	57
Daman	48	68	Dabhoe	22	74
Bulsar	45	89	Sevalia	17	24
Navsari	50	79	Godhra	22	95
Surat	35	85	Kharaghora	12	64
Kim	21	35	Odwara	19	52
Broach	21	44	Dohad	16	51

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st August to date.
Delhi	29·722	Calm	2	86·1	77·1	96	0·70	18·63	+0·62
Agra	29·701	N W	2	87·6	78·9	89	0·02	14·22	—4·40
Cawnpore	29·733	S S W	2	90·0	78·1	93	0·40	23·68	...
Allahabad	29·702	S S E	2	92·1	79·3	85	...	26·91	+5·61
Jhansi	29·702	N W	1	97·4	77·7	87	0·09	26·80	+0·76
Jacobabad	29·657	S E	4	102·5	84·6	67	...	4·05	+1·44
Karachi	29·701	W S W	11	92·5	81·7	79	...	11·51	+6·59
Ajmere	29·741	W	4	88·2	76·6	89	0·07	12·26	—2·30
Deesa	29·758	W	9	102	76·8	89	...	22·11	+1·84
Bhuj	29·743	W S W	13	91·5	76·4	81	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·754	W S W	9	87·4	73·3	93	0·05	15·79	+6·01
Veraval	29·776	W S W	16	83·0	78·3	85		6·26	...
Neemuch	29·762	W	9	87·3	74·6	87	0·03	13·35	—5·85
Indore	29·778	W S W	3	85·0	72·6	92	0·04	15·48	—5·82
Saugor	29·691	W	3	86·3	71·6	91	0·98	33·56	+4·28
Jubbulpore	29·726	S S E	1	84·4	73·1	84	0·05	36·90	—2·79
Hoshangabad	29·741	W	3	86·8	76·2	96	0·10	37·79	+1·30
Khandwa	29·733	W	6	87·2	75·3	100	2·05	23·87	+1·64
Raipur	29·769	S S W	4	89·0	73·6	83	0·07	33·17	—1·82
Nagpur	29·758	S E	5	84·8	74·1	90	0·58	23·50	—6·83
Amraoti	29·780	W	3	84·1	73·3	93	0·40	27·19	+5·65
Akola	29·800	W	8	86·0	73·2	98	0·27	28·92	+8·08
Surat	29·785	S W	L	88·6	77·6	83	..	39·03	+9·00
Malegaon	29·817	W S W	6	85·4	72·1	90	1·40	14·44	+2·27
Bombay	29·844	N N W	10	80·6	74·0	95	2·82	50·74	—5·37
Poona	29·850	W S W	11	83·6	69·9	88	...	19·44	+6·10
Sholapur	29·850	S W	6	78·3	71·0	87	0·45	12·49	—1·38
Ratnagiri	29·847	Calm	5	82·9	72·9	95	4·22	95·77	+16·90
Belgaum	29·888	W	?	75·8	65·8	92	0·00	26·76	—2·32
Goa	29·886	?	?	83·1	75·4	95	2·36	87·80	...
Karwar	29·881	Calm	1	81·2	72·3	96	1·16	87·90	—2·63
Mangalore	29·925	Calm	2	81·3	72·4	95	2·38	78·30	—6·76
Calicut	29·943	W S W	7	81·3	72·6	92	0·61	82·13	+8·61
Cochin	29·968	N W	M	82·8	72·6	93	0·72	66·90	+6·55
Bangalore	29·931	W S W	7	79·2	65·9	91	0·67	11·01	+3·11
Secunderabad	29·829	W NW	8	78·7	71·3	84	0·01	20·83	+5·18
Masuliptm.	29·791	W N W	6	82·1	73·0	96	4·20	24·39	+9·69
Bellary	29·885	Calm	7	84·5	71·9	80	0·18	8·57	+3·43
Cuddapah	29·856	S W	..	81·0	71·7	82	0·97	23·27	+13·35
Madras	29·828	W	7	86·2	75·2	91	..	15·49	+6·12
Coimbatore	29·913	S	S	87·3	71·3	93	...	4·79	+1·07
Trichinopoly	29·878	W S W	6	89·0	74·9	72	0·03	10·65	+5·91
Negapatam	29·955	W	2	89·5	74·7	70	..	8·26	+2·30
Colombo	29·958	W S W	8	89·5	78·5	75	..	9·38	—8·22

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 4·44 (65·31); E. G. H. — 3·75 (53·21); G. T. H. — 3·65 (51·40); C. P. — 2·82 (50·74).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Calicut and Negapatam, the barometer has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate. Winds are south-easterly at Jubulpore, Nagpur, Jacobabad and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other parts of the country. The force has been moderate to fresh at Veraval and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj, 12 at Rajkot, Neemuch, Poona and Secunderabad. With but few exceptions, the maximum and minimum temperature variations continue to be small and irregular in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts. Rain has fallen in Mysore, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces (except at Allahabad), the Bombay Presidency (except at Surat and Poona), the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, on the Malabar Coast, and at Rajkot, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The principal amounts received are 4·22" at Ratnagiri, 4·20 at Masulipatam, 2·82 at Bombay, 2·38 at Mangalore, 2·36 at Goa, 2·05 at Khandwa, 1·40 at Malegaon and 1·16 at Karwar. Monsoon weather prevails all over the country, and rain is probable in almost all districts, except Sind and over a portion of the Madras Presidency, where the weather is comparatively dry. The Isobars indicate an extremely shallow area of low pressure in the neighbourhood of Saugor, and the weather is slightly unsettled there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

Pressure has increased briskly in some stations in the extreme south, but elsewhere changes are small and somewhat irregular. Pressure is highest in the extreme south and the lowest portions of Sind. Readings are uniform over the Gangetic plain. Winds blow generally westerly over the Peninsula; southerly in Burma and Bengal; northerly in the north of the Punjab, and variable elsewhere; but the force is moderate both at Bombay and at the head of the Bay. The temperature has risen, and above mean, in Lower Burma, Sind, Guzerat and Central India generally, while it has fallen in other provinces; and below mean: the deficiency being greatest in the Punjab. No rain of any importance has fallen in Lower Bengal and a large part of the Punjab, Sind, Guzerat, and South Carnatic; elsewhere rain has been general: Ratnagiri and Masulipatam received over four inches; Musscorie over three inches; Purneah, Durbhanga, Umballa, Chakrata, Mangalore, Goa, Mormugao, Bombay and Khandwa over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th August, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·915
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, SSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	223
Fall of Rain	0·79
Total fall during month	11·39
,, ,, year	48·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Aug	2·22

* From midnight to midnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 13th August, 1892 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,22,233	Rs. 3,17,496	Rs. 9,404	Rs. 4,49,133
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles	..	—	..	4,31,173

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.

THERE was a further recovery of 3-16d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at Reuter's quotation of 38 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal advanced ⅝ cent to 84 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The rate for Silver Securities in London, however, remained at £64 3-16 for Four per Cents. Consols were unaltered at 97; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 105½. The market rates of Discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 5-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent. to 99⅞; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·19.

The Wheat Market was steady at a decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and ½d. in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 6d. and 6s. 4d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was steady and unchanged in value.

The decline of 1-16d. per lb. in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool on Monday was recovered yesterday, 3 15-16d. being again quoted, while Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, 3⅞d. being quoted for August and August-September deliveries, and 4d. for December-January. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet; but the only changes in the quotations wired by Reuter were in 7lbs. and 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings, which had declined ½d.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7⅞ cents; but September Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Here a small business has again been done in the staple, though the feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 100 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, consisting of 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 182½; Nugger, at Rs. 174; and Julgaum, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate amount for export; but we note an advance of one anna per cwt. in *Delhi*, and a decline to the same extent in *Hard Wheat* at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	Rs. 5	4	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 5	3	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi ...	" 5	2	0	"
Red Delhi ...	" 4	12	0	"
Hard Yellow ...	" 5	6	6	"
Red Ahmedabad ...	" 4	15	0	"
Hard Red ...	" 4	15	0	"

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing. *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	293	bales.
Wheat ...	15,466	cwts.
Linseed ...	3,934	"
Rapeseed ...	1,954	"
Poppyseed ...	553	"
Rice ...	1,083	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and rather easier. The Zulu (s) has been fixed for Dunkirk, for September loading, at 14s. to 15s. per ton, according to cargo.

EXCHANGE, on the receipt of the better news regarding Silver from both the ruling markets given above, opened firm at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and the latter touched 1s. 2 21-32d. and 1s. 2 11-16d.; and re-sales of Bank Paper took place, at 1s. 2⅞d. No Merchants' Bills, however, appeared to-day, and the market closed quiet pending news of the result of Council biddings, as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·56.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a weaker feeling in this market to-day; but rates for Fours were about maintained at yesterday's final level until towards the close, when a decline of ⅛ per cent. was established, closing quotations being 104⅝ for cash, and 104¾ for the settlement at the end of this month. 104 is now named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been very quiet, and, beyond a few changes in Mill Scrip, mostly in buyer's favour, as per our revised quotations, the market is unchanged. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 50 lower and Rs. 20 in the others.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

650-91—Chalk W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

Short Causes.

303-92—In person—Foosa Juga and others vs Sayajee Gergojee Dhori—Part heard.
82-92—In person—Goolam Hoosein Abdul Cadur vs Vihurdas Gopaldas and others.
541-91—Payne, G and S—Khoomajee Vuctajee and others vs Govinrao Sovrarao Inamdar.
314-92—M H Khan—Amba Vahoo vs Lakhmidas Jethanand and another.

Long Causes.

589-91—Wadia and G—Dorabjee Jamshedjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.—(For dismissal.)
665-91—Manshuklal D and J—Ooka Gujajee and another vs Ramchundra Withoba—H S Dikshit.
116-92—Bhaishanker and K—Luchminarrayen Makhanlal vs J N F Mitchell and others—Brown and M.
146-92—Brown and M—Luiza Maria De Souza vs Augusta De Quardros—Roughton and B.
183-92—Chitnis M and M—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Mayaram Bhanjee and others—Payne G and S.
281-92—Roughton and B—Cawasjee Byramjee Gariwalla vs Perozbai and others—M N Saklatwalla, R and B, L S N and B. (Defended New Long Cause.)
216-92—Brown and M—Domingos Francisco Quiny vs Catharina Quiny and others—Brown and M.
230-92—K J Mantry—Lukmidas Topun vs Ahmed Alla and others—Framjee and M.
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vassonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee R and K, C B and Co and Chitnis M and M.
123-92—Pestonjee R and K—Otto Martin and others vs Shamjee Veerjee and others—Thakurdas D and C.
102-92—Framjee and M—Ragoonath Vinayek Pandit vs Haridas Korejee—Payne G and S.
707-90—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of I. A and China vs Allarakhia Arab and another—Payne G and S.
686-91—In person, a pauper—Ramdayal Anandiram vs Deviden Madarilal and others—In person.
205-92—Little S F and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and others vs Ballajee Appajee Nallocar Gowley—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L S F and N.—Part heard.
27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C M and M.
67-91—M H Khan—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
364-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Harridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Battliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Battliwalla—Chitnis M and M.
164-92—Mansuklal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.
163-92—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Muljee and R—B and K—In person.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended August 6, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,70,000	4,000	2,79,000
Or per mile of railway	63	102	2	167
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	4,42,000	9,55,000	17,000	14,14,000
Total for 5 weeks.	5,47,000	11,25,000	21,000	16,93,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	96,651	1,42,776	5,035	2,44,465
Per mile of Ry do.	58	85	3	146
Total to corresponding date do.	5,85,929	13,04,846	28,149	19,18,924

Increase for the week .... Rs. 34,535
Decrease to date .... " 2,25,924

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BANAJEE—August 17, at her residence, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Mithamai Rustomjee Cowasjee, widow of Merwanjee Jehanghir Banajee, and mother of Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, aged 80. Deeply regretted. Her funeral will take place this evening, at 3 o'clock.

HOLLAND-PRYOR—August 6, at Karachi, Muriel Dorothy Courtenay, infant daughter of Lieutenant Holland-Pryor, B S C, aged 9 months.

SALAMAN—August 14, at Poona, Caroline Emily, wife of Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel S M Salaman, I M S, and daughter of the late Colonel C A Moyle, formerly Commanding 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

TAYLOR—August 16, at Hope Hall, Mazagon Road, Bombay, Charles Taylor, late Superintendent, Education Society's Press, aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECHTLER—August 10, at Mussoorie, the wife of J C Bechtler, of a daughter.

GLADSTONE—August 8, at Woodstock, Simla, the wife of C E Gladstone, B C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARTER—August 10, at Bankipur, Gilbert Charles, infant son of R E Carter, P W D, aged 2 years and 7 months.

CRUX—August 2, at Shahdra (Punjab), of dysentery, William John (Jack), the dearly loved child and youngest son of W I Crux.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892.

THE appointments to the new Ministry, which we published yesterday as having been confirmed, we may now take to have been wired on the strength of assertions in the party Press, for this morning comes another list which we are told is official. There has been much reconstruction and almost every panel in the Cabinet has been changed. Mr. Gladstone's assumption of the Privy Seal and the First Treasury Lordship is not denied; nor has Lord Herschell or Lord Rosebery been shifted But Sir William Vernon Harcourt, instead of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, takes the Colonial Secretaryship, possibly on account of his knowledge of International Law in which he was once Whewell Professor. In view of the complicated and dangerous questions at issue in regard to the rights of Canadian fishers in the Behring Sea, on the one side, and of the Newfoundlanders and the French claim to the exclusive right of fishing on a thousand miles of their coast line, familiarity with the principles of International Law may have a special value in the Colonial Office. It seems strange, however, that Sir William Harcourt should not have preferred the more important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he has already filled. His criticism of the Budget proposals of 1891 was the feature of the debate, and he might have given practical demonstration of his superior administrative ability, had he consented to take over Mr. Goschen's portfolio. Perhaps the reason for his declining the burden of the Chancellorship is that the affection of the eyes from which he has recently suffered may have rendered it incumbent on him to avoid an office which would entail a good deal of figure work. But this under the new distribution is to fall to Mr. Asquith whose appearance in the list we are told has created great surprise as well it might, seeing that he is a brilliant young lawyer who has never claimed to be an authority on finance. If politicians at home were surprised at Mr. Asquith's appointment as Home Secretary they will be even more astonished now his selection as Chancellor of the Exchequer is announced. He has dabbled in finance to some extent and written on the subject in the *Economist*. He will now have an opportunity of putting his theories to the test. Mr. Goschen is a banker, and Mr. Childers, who held the office in the second Gladstone Ministry, had a wide experience as an Australian Minister of Trade and Customs. Lord Kimberley becomes Lord President of the Council and Home Secretary, a singular if not an unprecedented combination of offices. He is an administrator of wide and very various experience. The offices he has held in former Liberal administrations are numerous. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1852 to 1856; Under-Secretary for India in 1864; then for two years Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. From 1868 to 1870 he was Lord Privy Seal and Colonial Secretary for two distinct periods. Mr. Stead, writing of Mr. Gladstone's Third Ministry observed, "No one knows why Lord Kimberley is a Cabinet Minister, but everyone would be surprised if he were not." And the same may be said with quite equal propriety to-day. Though formerly in charge of the Privy Seal, he has never before been Home Secretary. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is to be Secretary of State for India and not Secretary of State for War. Whether Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has any knowledge of India does not seem to have been considered. He was yesterday mentioned in connection with the War Office, in which he has already served in more than one capacity. A personal paragraphist recently described him as "a tough, sturdy, dogged Scotchman without any enthusiasm or eloquence, and without any particular zeal beyond that of doing his duty from day to day." This certainly cannot be accounted fulsome flattery, but the testimony is perhaps more complimentary than the writer intended. At least it is enough to recommend him to India, where a man of few words is wise. Even had he been voluble it is not likely he would ever have been listened to on Indian affairs, at any rate if we may judge from recent experiences. Lord Ripon, our whilom Viceroy, is to be Secretary for War. His last office was that of First Lord of the Admiralty. Removal from the Admiralty to War seems a natural sequence. Who is to take the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, for which Lord Brassey was named is not now stated, but the post in the Admiralty for which Lord Brassey was perhaps best fitted, has been given to Lord Spencer, the "Red Earl," who has been twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was for three years Lord President of the Council. Mr. Arnold Morley is confirmed as Postmaster-General, a position in which no one would expect to find an active young barrister. Lord Houghton's appointment to the Irish Chief Secretaryship is also said to be a surprise, Mr. John Morley who has had some experience of the office having been the first favourite. Lord Houghton's nomination to the Viceroyalty would, perhaps, have been considered more appropriate, for he is but 34 years of age and his only political training was a year's service as private secretary to Lord Granville. Lord Houghton we are informed will not have a seat in the Cabinet, the precedent of Mr. Morley's secretaryship being followed in this case; but Sir G. O. Trevelyan, who is to be Secretary for Scotland will be included. Mr. Bryce was yesterday given that office; but to-day he is associated with the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster in which he succeeds to the office Mr. Heneage and Sir G. O. Trevelyan held in former Liberal Ministries. Sir George was the first Minister appointed to the newly-formed position, and has five times before held office. Rumour was correct in creating Mr. Mundella President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board. Mr. John Morley as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, has an office for which his scholarly attainments well fit him. By Mr. McDermott, who is appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, we presume is meant The McDermott who was Solicitor-General for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's second and third Ministries. The party papers, we read, profess themselves to be displeased that the Radical element is not stronger, and when it is found that of sixteen members, already appointed, six are peers while nine have titles, there would seem to be some ground for the complaint. The Radicals would have liked to see Mr. Labouchere remembered n the distribution of offices, but had he been appointed to a position of less freedom and greater responsibility—to reverse the time-honoured phrase—he would not have been able to play the part of a free-lance, in which character he has endeared himself to friends and foes. The acknowledgment by the Conservatives of Mr. Gladstone's adoption for the most part of tried men is a graceful one, and though the observation of the *Times* that the new Ministers lack independence of character may, perhaps, be not wholly irrelevant, a Cabinet including Lord Rosebery, Lord Herschell, Mr John Morley, and Mr. Asquith is not altogether lacking in grit. It is only by such a selection that Mr. Gladstone can hope to hold together his small majority.

THE charge preferred against the late manager of Southwell and Austin has been dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prosecution so completely failed to establish even a *prima facie* case that Mr. Cooper deemed it unnecessary to hear Mr. Crawford in reply. It was manifest from the beginning that the charge rested upon the testimony of one witness, whose credibility may be judged by the observation of the Magistrate that "she had attempted to support the case for the prosecution by altering her previous statements." In a very careful judgment, the Chief Presidency Magistrate showed that in each of the fifteen items of the charge the case had broken down hopelessly. The liquidator, who preferred so serious a charge upon such flimsy and worthless evidence as that given by Miss Moore, incurred a grave responsibility. Mr. Neill's connection with the liquidation of Southwell and Austin, Limited, was curiously casual. When the affairs of the Company had become critical, and a general meeting of the shareholders was at hand, it occurred to Mr. Piper to qualify Mr. Neill to take part in the proceedings by presenting him with five shares in the Company, free of cost. Subsequently Mr. Neill accepted payment from another shareholder, who severely criticised the management of the Company. According to his own account, the understanding on which Mr. Neill had accepted the shares was that he might smooth over anything that might be rough at the meeting, and propose that Mr. Cornforth, the Chairman of the Company, should be appointed liquidator. In the result, Mr. Neill himself became one of three liquidators, and without the concurrence of his co-liquidators, or of the shareholders, instituted proceedings in the Police Court. His conduct throughout the affair appears, so far as can be judged from what transpired in Court, to have been precipitate and reckless. No steps were taken to verify or test the statements of the witness Moore, and Mrs. Piper was not asked for the explanation which, when furnished to the Magistrate, closed the case, there and then.

CATTLE-DISEASE in the North-West Provinces creates many ravages on the ryots' farm-stock, and the Board of Revenue in their paternal solicitude for the welfare of the ryot have endeavoured to obtain correct data by which to regulate their operations. They have been able to achieve much in the way of preventing the spread of disease, and might do more if the cattle-owners themselves would properly study their own interests. How far progress has been made it is difficult to tell, for the figures furnished in some districts are distrusted, and it is not possible to make any accurate return as to the comparative prevalence of cattle-disease from year to year. The report on the Revenue Administration of the North-West Provinces for the last official year has just been published, and gives the best available statistics on the recent prevalence of disease. In Rohilkund and Pilibhit the cases of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest and dysentery were few, but not so few as local officials represented, while in Allahabad the condition of the cattle was generally good. There was disease, however, in Ballia and Mirzapur, fatal cases in the latter district being numerous, though still greatly less than in the previous year. This district, it is reported, is the refuge of enormous herds of wretched underfed beasts from the Gangetic valley, driven here when local food supplies fail. In their reduced condition disease is easily contracted. The indolent owners make no effort to isolate the sufferers, and epidemics follow. The value of the animals is small, according to the Collector, and though many die the loss is not serious. What he means by this is not quite clear, for although the value as represented in rupees may not appear large to him, the value of each animal to the owner is doubtless much more than can easily be assessed by a disinterested party. From Kumaon comes a return which must be discouraging to the Revenue Board and will serve to convince them that their labours must for some time be almost wholly in vain. The extraordinary apathy of the people is the great stumbling block in the way of progress, and it is not possible to induce them to adopt preventive measures. Still a grain of consolation is furnished in the assurance by the Divisional Commissioner that the people are not altogether blind to the importance of one of the principal remedial measures—the prohibition of the removal of affected cattle. It was at their request that the Garhwal district forests and grazing grounds were closed against the tainted herds in Kumaon. The Kumaonis protested but without effect and it is possible they, too, may have now recognised the wisdom of such measures. Anyhow fatal cattle-disease is shown to have diminished in Garhwal in consequence, so there is still some hope that the action of the Revenue Board will ultimately be successful.

As was anticipated the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, who resigned the office on being transferred to the Executive Council. Mr. Justice Telang has for a long period been a hard-working member of the University, and as a member of the Syndicate has exercised considerable influence in carrying through several important measures and in remodelling some of the University examinations, notably in extending the University curriculum from three to four years, and in rearranging the LL. B. course. He took a prominent part in the drafting of the University Bill, as a member of the Committee appointed for the purpose: and he is a member of the University Examinations Committee, which was appointed last year at the instance of Mr. P. M. Mehta, and has now sent in its report. Mr. Telang also took a principal share in the scheme for the remodelling of the Matriculation Examination, which, however, fell through. Mr. Telang's selection is likely to give general satisfaction, and with the native community the appointment will be exceedingly popular.

WE publish in another column an ably written paper by Mr. J. Barr Robertson on the memorial of the Indian Currency Association. Mr. Robertson is an authority on currency questions in England and gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver. Although he has not lived in India, he has personal knowledge of another part of the East—China—having been engaged in mercantile pursuits there for some years. He is a frequent contributor to financial journals at home, and his opinions on this and kindred subjects are addressed to a wide circle of readers. It will be observed that he criticises freely some of the allegations of the memorial, and thus indicates to the promoters of the Indian Currency Association the arguments they may expect to have used against them in the fight they are now commencing.

THE marriage of the Duke of Devonshire with the Dowager-Duchess of Manchester, has so often been foretold by the Society papers that the news of the private wedding on Tuesday does not come as a surprise. The Duke is already fifty-nine years of age, and has never before been married. As Lord Hartington he was a member of the Commons from the year of the Crimean War until the beginning of the present year, and it was supposed that he was firmly wedded only to politics and sport. The Dowager-Duchess of Manchester, it is said, he invariably consulted before undertaking any serious responsibility. She is some years her husband's junior, and has been a widow since the death of the seventh Duke of Manchester in 1890.

THE latest advices received in Simla show that disturbances continue on the Maimena frontier, and in the Farrah district.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran's decision in the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee, which was expected to be delivered yesterday, has been postponed until Wednesday next.

THE Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital desires to acknowledge the sum of Rs. 50 from Rassaldar-Major Gool Mahomed, Bombay Cavalry, as a donation towards the Hospital poor-box fund.

THE official notice of the proposal to pass the Small Cause Court Bill, says the *Englishman*, reached Calcutta on Saturday—three days after the meeting of Council in Simla, at which the Bill was passed! Nor was there any previous hint that Government intended to deal with the measure until the Calcutta session. In the case of a disputed Bill, such a course, we believe, is unprecedented.

SOME eight years ago a large quantity of two or three varieties of green fodder was cut and siloed at the Hapur Remount Depot. During those eight years the existence of the pit appears to have been entirely forgotten by the staff of the depot, until the other day, when on opening it and taking out the preserved fodder, it was found perfectly fresh, without any offensive odour. It was eagerly devoured by cattle, horses, and mules.

IT may be noted that, according to the last Army List, there are four military officers in civil employ in Bengal, excluding the cantonment magistrates of Barrackpur and Dinapur and the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, who can scarcely be counted in the category. Of the four, three are Deputy Commissioners, and one a District Superintendent of Police. These will, in course of time, disappear; but their places will apparently not be filled, as no military officer has been posted to the Province for a long time past. This is only natural, observes a contemporary, considering that there are so few Deputy Commissionerships open to such officers, and that but few parts of Bengal can be called "non-regulation."

MR. T. C. BARRALET, an ardent Liberal, writes thus of Sir Richard Temple's election:—In the turmoil at the close of the most momentous election of modern times I trust the splendid Liberal rally in the Kingston Division of Surrey will not be overlooked. In 1885 the Tory majority was 1,709. The following year, had there been a contest, it would certainly have been 3,000. On Friday we pulled it down to 743 against a powerful candidate like Sir Richard Temple, despite all the intimidation of the Primrose League, the "social influences" of the coal and blanket brigade, and the treachery of the renegades. With improved registration and the abolition of the property vote, Kingston will certainly go Liberal at the next election.

THE representative of the British India Association at Hardwar has telegraphed to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces objecting to the nomination of Deputy Magistrate Narayan Singh, by the Commissioner, as one of the Magistrates to hold the inquiry into the circumstances attending the dispersion of the Hardwar pilgrims. The ground of the complaint is that Narayan Singh was one of the chief agents employed in dispersing the assemblage. If this be the case, the objection has, no doubt, some force, and the Lieutenant-Governor has given orders that if the allegation is accurate, another Magistrate shall be appointed in place of Narayan Singh. There has also been a complaint that the inquiry is not to be judicial, and that the examination of witnesses is not to be permitted. The matter, as we have already pointed out, is a purely executive one, and for that reason direct examination of witnesses by counsel cannot be allowed; but the representative of the British India Association has, we understand, been informed that any question he may desire to ask may, unless the Magistrate deems it irrelevant, be put to witnesses by the Court.

THE Judges of the Trivandrum High Court have delivered judgment on the petition preferred by the Salvation Army against Mr. Jaganatha Row, the Sessions Judge of Nagercoil. It seems that the latter gentleman, while hearing a case of dacoity in which the petitioners were the complainants, manifested such a strong bias against them, that Staff Captain Butler petitioned the High Court to stop the proceedings and transfer the case to another court. He further urged that the vakil for the accused was allowed to cross-examine himself and his witnesses in an insulting manner and also encouraged to introduce matters of purely religious controversy into the case, all of which was prefectly irrelevant. Another serious ground of complaint was, that when one of the witnesses, an old and respected officer of the Army, corrected a mistake he had made before the committing Magistrate in calling palmyra wood, cocoanut—he was pounced upon by the Judge, and charged with perjury only being allowed his freedom on finding bail for Rs. 800. Mr. Prince, the Head Sirkar Vakil, appeared to support the application in the interests of public justice, and on behalf of Government. In transferring the case from the file of the Nagercoil Sessions Court to that of Trivandrum their Honours gave the following judgment: "We have read the petition asking for the transfer of the case, also the explanation of the Judge in answer to the allegations set forth therein. We have further read the records of the trial, and listened to counsel for the accused. We regret exceedingly that so large an amount of irrelevant evidence should have been admitted, and also that a charge of perjury should have been preferred against a witness during the progress of the trial. Such action is very prejudicial to the prosecution, and liable to deter other witnesses from coming forward."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CARDS RESHUFFLED.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE CABINET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The composition of the New Cabinet has again een changed, the following, however, is the official list issued last night :—

Mr. Gladstone	First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Herschell	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl Kimberley	Lord President of Council and Secretary of State, Home Department.
Sir W. V. Harcourt	Secy. of State for the Colonies.
Lord Rosebery	Secy. of State, Foreign Department.
Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman	Secy. of State for India.
Lord Ripon	Secy. of State for War.
Mr. Asquith	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Earl Spencer	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Arnold Morley	Postmaster-General.
Lord Houghton	Chief Secy. for Ireland.
Mr. Mundella	President, Board of Trade.
Mr. Fowler	President of Local Government Board.
Mr. J. Morley	Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Cabinet will include Sir G. O. Trevelyan who will be Secretary for Scotland, but will not include Lord Houghton, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. MacDermott has been appointed Attorney-General for Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Mr. Bryce has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The appo intment of Lord Houghton to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has caused great surprise.

Lord Rosebery's appointment to the Foreign Secretaryship is generally hailed with satisfaction.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Libe ral newspapers regret the weakness of the Radic al element in the Ministry.

The Conservative papers, in discussing the composition of the new Cabinet, are pleased that Mr. Gladstone has mainly adhered to his old traditions and chosen tried collea gues.

The *Times* is of opinion that the new Ministers lack ind ependence of character.

THE RE-ELECTION CONTEST.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Mr. Ralli will oppose Mr. John Morley, when seeking re-election at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE FIRST LABOUR MOTION.

Mr. Keir Hardie will to-morrow move in the House of Commons for an autumn Session of Parliame nt for the purpose of dealing with social and industrial questions.

THE MANCHESTER SPINNERS.

The Manchester Master Spinners held a meeting yesterday, which was adjourned for one month, without any decision being arrived at.

THE SILVER CRISIS AND LANCASHIRE.

The Silver Crisis is paralysing the trade of Lancashire, and petitions to Government to take some steps in the matter are being organised.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire was privately married to the Dowager Duchess of Manchester yesterday.

CHOLERA IN GALICIA.

Latest advices state that cholera has appeared in Galicia.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

THE AFGHANS AND THE HAZARAS.

The *Pioneer* says there is now, as was to be expected, but scant news from Afghanistan. The position on the Bajour frontier remains unchanged, and so far as can be seen renewed fighting there is improbable. Along the north-west frontier matters are quiet, but one must not be too sanguine that petty troubles may not again occur in the neighbourhood of the Gomal Pass from the Hazarajat. No fresh intelligence has been received, and it is quite impossible to say when the large bodies of Afghan troops, now employed against the rebels, will come into actual collision with the latter. The Herat province is still reported undisturbed, and the Maimana district is again under control. The Amir remains at Kabul, having placed in the field a force which he considers more than equal to restoring order among the Hazaras.

THE MISSION TO THE AMIR.

The *Morning Post* is informed that a second letter has been addressed to the Amir urging the acceptance of Lord Roberts' mission on an early date and the selection of Jellalabad as the place for conference, meanwhile preparation for eventualities are in active progress. In addition to the preparations already mac e, urgent orders have been despatched to Chittagong a d Burma for the immediate despatch of several hundreds of mules, which will be forwarded with all speed to Rawal Pindi and Peshawar.

CHINA AND THE PAMIRS.

The Government of India have received no confirmation of the report from Gilgit that China had ceded the Pamirs to Russia, or rather had abandoned her claim to a portion of the tract ; and in view of the despatch of the Chinese Cavalry and Infantry to Rang Kul, north of Ak Tash, it may be dismissed as without the slightest foundation.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE AFGHANS AND RUSSIANS.

It is reported that the brush between the Afghans and Russians on the Pamirs was the result of an altercation between the Afghans and Russian leaders and the Amir's representative drawing his revolver and shooting the Russian.

THE GOMAL PASS RELIEF.

It now appears that the force sent from Dera Ismael Khan to Kajuri Kach in the Gomal Pass had to use the old caravan road over the Ghwaleri Kotal, the Government road being impassable. After the rain the section between Nila Kach and Murtiza are to be placed in good order forthwith.

HEAVY RAIN AT QUETTA.

BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY.

Heavy rain has fallen in the districts about Quetta, and the railway has been breached by floods between Babar Kach and Kuchali. Passengers have to be transhipped at the break, which will be repaired with all possible despatch.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M.P.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Aug. 16.

On the result of the Finsbury scrutiny being announced in the papers a meeting of the public of Quetta was convened yesterday by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel. The meeting was held in the Sandeman School Hall, and was the largest gathering of Europeans, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees that Quetta has ever seen. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to send a congratulatory address to the hon. member, the electors of Finsbury, and the eminent persons who had supported Mr. Dadabhoy. Khan Bahadur Burjorjee presided. Rai Bahadur Hitturam, C.I.E., Sirdar Hasadkhan, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yarkhan, and the Rev. Mr. Shaw were amongst those present. In the evening a dinner was given to the Parsees by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee, and the fire-temple was brilliantly illuminated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3½
2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 17.

Mail steamer Malwa from China arrived.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. Those present were, Colonel Wilson, Professor R. G. Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Messrs. Hurkissondass Narrotumdass, A. G. Viegas, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, and K. M. Kabraji.

APPLICATION FOR NEW LAND.

The Committee considered letter No. 10606, dated 13th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the approval of the Committee, under Section 91 of the Municipal Act, to an application being made to Government to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, 17,739·60 square yards of land or thereabout, situate at Agripada, and shown on the plan accompanying the letter. The cost to be met out of the loan of fifteen lakhs for constructing roads in Agripada and elsewhere.

The Committee approved of the application, and gave the necessary sanction.

A QUESTIONABLE THOROUGHFARE.

The Committee considered letter No. 10654, dated 13th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to withdraw from proceedings instituted against various persons for the recovery of expenses incurred in levelling, metalling, &c., Zaoba's Oart, last year, stating that the work was undertaken as usual under Section 489 of the Act after the necessary notices had been issued with the sanction of the Committee under Section 305 of the Act, but it is found impossible to recover the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 4,396-7-8, because it is not found possible to prove that Zaoba's Oart is a "street" as defined in the Act, and the amount will have to be written off as may hereafter be proposed. Remarking that the case is illustrative of the difficulty and risk of proceeding under Section 305 of the Act. It was agreed to continue the proceedings instituted for the recovery of expenses with a view to determine the opinion of the court on the matter.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE MUNICIPAL WORK-SHOPS STAFF.

The Committee next further considered letter No. 9436, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the re-organisation of the Workshop staff, and the work to be done therein.

The Committee resolved to place the letter before the Corporation for report, and that the proposal to appoint a head engineer, at Love Grove, and a foreman for the Municipal Workshops be included in the estimates of next year's budget.

After discussing other business the meeting separated.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A casual vacancy having occurred in the Fort Ward by the death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, a bye-election takes place to-day in the Municipal offices. A Guzerati daily has published an analysis of the voters of this ward, giving their nationalities, and their respective landed properties with their assessable valutions, as ollows :—

Property-Holders.	Valuationss. Rs.
Parsis	2,42,95,660
Hindus	85,84,300
Christians	40,34,910
Mahomedans	33,40,060
Jews	32,64,320
Joint Stock Companies	28,35,080
Charitable and Religious	14,00,860
Total	4,77,55,220

These figures do not include Government properties. The income from the above-named properties is as follows :—

Property-Holders.	Annual Income. Rs.
Parsis	12,14,783
Hindus	4,29,215
Christians	2,01,747
Mahomedans	1,67,003
Jews	1,63,216
Joint Stock Companies	1,41,754
Charitable and Religious	70,043
Total	23,87,761

In the shape of the "Consolidated Rate" the voters of the Fort Ward, pay nearly Rs. 1,86,000 per annum to the Municipality, as under :—

	Rs.
Parsis	94,197
Hindus	33,466
Christians	15,765
Mahomedans	13,146
Jews	12,654
Joint Stock Companies	11,164
Religious Institutions	5,503
Total	1,85,895

The Fort Ward voters thus pay the Municipality nearly two lakhs of rupees per annum.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

The following is the programme of events to take place at the Fifth Semi-Annual Entertainment of the Bombay Swimming Club, to be held at the Back Bay Baths, on Saturday, 17th September, tickets admitting gentlemen and ladies being obtainable from members of the committee :—

3-45 p. m.—"The Lord Reay Cup." Four-length scratch race for members. Three prizes.

3-55 p. m.—"The Bunder Cup." Two-length handicap race for Members. (Final Heat.)

4-5 p. m.—"Two-Length Scratch Race." Open to all comers. Two prizes.

4-10 p. m.—"Cumberland Cup." Diving contest for members.

4-25 p.m.—"Umbrella and Cheroot Race." One-length scratch race. Members to swim with lighted cheroot and open umbrellas. Starters to be nominated by lottery by ladies present at the entertainment, the lady drawing the winner's name to receive the prize.

4-40 p.m.—"The Lord Harris Cup." Two-length handicap race for members. (Final Heat.) Three prizes.

4-50 p.m.—"The Acworth Cup Race." Two-length handicap (in clothes) for members. (Final Heat.)

5 p.m.—"Obstacle Race." Two-length scratch race. Open to all comers. One prize.

Entries for the open and scratch events close at the time of starting.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—This memorial to Parliament, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting at Simla, on June 13, has at least the merit of raising the whole question of Indian currency. I am in complete sympathy with the general objects of the memorialists, but we fear they have promulgated allegations that cannot be substantiated, and asserted to be facts what their opponents rightly declare are contrary to the facts.

The question then to be considered is what are the facts and of what has India reason to complain? It has had an open mint and a silver currency, and through the memorial there runs a wail of regret that the currency has not consisted of gold, or has not been regulated according to a gold standard. The memorialists say truly that the heavy fall in the gold price of silver "has been the cause of great concern to all interested in the maintenance of the stability in the ratio value between gold and silver, and the subject has been repeatedly discussed in view to an application of the remedy." This divergence in the ratio and the proved impossibility of arriving under the present system at even approximate stability at any ratio, has undoubtedly worked very great injury to the merchants engaged in the foreign trade of India with gold standard countries, and has called for greater and greater sums from the Indian taxpayers to meet their obligations to pay in gold.

The memorialists further express their views in the following language :—"It may be said generally that the retention of a silver standard, while rejected by the Western nations, has been productive of nothing but evil to every class of the population of India, the only persons who have benefited being those who have speculated for a fall." And, again, "the result is that India is still compelled to retain as her monetary standard a metal which, during the last twenty years, has been rapidly losing the character that should attach to a standard of value, and which none possesses them (it?) no longer in any degree. Indeed silver is now hardly more fit than tin or copper to be a standard and measure of value, and it is unjust to the inhabitants of this Empire that its retention in that character should be insisted on." In these views we cannot concur, and we shall accordingly proceed to deal with the general issues herein raised.

When we come to examine the facts we find that silver prices in In dia have,during the last fifteen or seventeen years of monetary trouble throughout the world, remained comparatively unchanged. Indeed the Indian Government after an elaborate investigation some years ago came to the conclusion that average silver prices were rather lower than they were before the demo netization of silver by France, in 1874, and this is the view taken by the Royal Commissioner on Gold and Silver, which reported in 1888. Now in the present controversy it is an all-important fact that average silver prices in India have remained comparatively unchanged since 1874. It is the land-mark from which we must regard the silver side of the monetary problem. When we accept the fact that silver prices are unchanged, that there has been no material fall or rise in Indian prices, we imply that there has been no appreciable contraction or inflation of the Indian currency. This would lead us to the conclusion that India did not since 1874 import either more or less silver than was sufficient to maintain approximately its former level of average prices, and therefore it did not import any silver of a higher or lower purchasing power as regards commodities generally than it had imported before silver was demonetized by France. If then India imported just about enough silver to maintain its average prices unchanged, we are bound to conclude that during the period since 1874 the silver currency of India has proved itself to be an all but ideal currency. It has given an all but absolutely stable medium for the exchanges and transactions of the Indian people, and it is therefore no wonder that under such favourable mon etary conditions, coupled with the extension of railways and other developments, there has been a great increase of Indian production and Indian trade. Silver has proved an admirable standa rd of value by means of which justice has been done as between man and man in India. That is the silver side of the monetary shield.

Now for the gold side of the world's monetary shield. Do we find in gold standard countries that average prices have remained comparatively unchanged,that those countries have received all the gold necessary to maintain the former average prices; "Or in India do we find that the purchasing power of gold is unchanged." Before the demonetization of silver and while France maintained bi-metallism at the ratio of 1 to 15½, the amount of silver in a rupee was worth on an average about 1s. 11d. or 2s., and the Royal Commission have found that the ratio between gold and silver never was on an average more than 3 per cent. above, or 3 per cent. below this ratio of 1 to 15½ in the 200 years ending 1873. Let us now represent average Indian silver prices before 1874 by the figures 100, and the gold prices similarly by 100, silver prices and gold prices having been interchangeable on the basis of one rupee for 2s. Indian silver prices being unchanged are still at 100, but as the purchasing power of gold has greatly increased the 100 of gold prices in 1874 is now represented by a much lower figure. If a shipment were made to England of the goods that are still represented in Indian rupees by 100, and that consequently were represented by 100 for gold prices previous to 1874, the 2s. have shrunk to 1s. 3-3½d., and the 100 in gold has shrunk both in England and in India to 63·54. The 2s. in gold that formerly represented one rupee now represents 1·57 rupees, so that gold in India commands 57 per cent. more of silver and of commodities generally than it did before 1874.

While, however, Indian silver prices have remained unchanged, in what condition do we find English average gold prices. We find that they have shrunk to a very great extent, and we may fairly put the decline in a general way at about 30 per cent. It is perfectly evident that if we compare a shipment to England of Indian goods made about 1873, with a shipment made now at similar prices, the London price then and now must be in the ratio of 2s. to 1s. 3½d. There may be some allowances to be made for cheaper transportation, but even that would not materially alter the percentage of the decline in gold prices. And it must be remembered that in all the figures that may be quoted on this subject most of them are only and can only be approximations, but what we ought to rely upon are those changes which are so great and so marked as to be incontestable. It should be pointed out, however, that the ratio between gold and silver is a positive and exact fact recording the relative value for which £500,000,000 or £600,000,000 of gold will positively exchange with a stock of silver of a nearly similar amount, so that the varying ratio between them is in no sense merely an approximation. So long therefore as silver only has had to be considered in India there has been no trouble, but wherever gold has had to be considered disturbance, injustice, and hardship have been encountered at every turn. The contraction of the gold currencies has been principally due to three causes, namely, (1) to the fact that the production of gold has declined in face of increasing populations in the gold standard countries ; (2) to the fact that Germany, the United States, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Italy have adopted the gold standard without previously having used much gold and that France, Belgium and Switzerland have abandoned bi-metallism by the retention of gold and by the suspension of the coinage of silver, thus bringing enormous additional populations to a share in the existing gold without any new additional supplies of the metal ; and (3) to the fact that gold is largely used in the arts, and is now being absorbed for those purposes in increasing quantities. In the unanimous Report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver (Part I. Sec. 37) it is stated in regard to gold that if "we deduct from the total production the quantities absorbed by India and the United States we arrive at the following results :—

Periods of ten years.	Total Production of Gold in the World.	Absorbed by India and the United States.	Surplus for all other Countries.
1866-75	£257,336,000	£ 47,771,000	£209,565,000
1876-85	£224,285,000	£139,229,000	£ 85,056,000

and in the report (Part III. Section 11) the following figures are summarized from the unanimous portion of the report :—

"As regards countries outside of the United States, while the supply of gold has fallen off by £15,000,000 yearly since 1866-70, the annual supply of silver has increased by less than £4,500,000."

What then has been the result in England of adhering to the gold standard? In nearly all classes of commodities there has been a serious decline in prices. In the department of agriculture there has been a continuous fall in the prices of grain-products concurrently with comparatively stationary prices for the same products in India. If we take £1,000 worth of such products and Rs. 10,000 worth as equivalent previous to 1874 with the rupee at 2s. the fall in exchange alone to 1s. 3½d. would to-day reduce the £1,000 of value to £635 8s. ; while the Rs. 10,000 would remain as they were a contraction in sterling values of more than 36 per cent. from the fall in exchange alone. The result has been taking agriculture only that in this country we have had most serious agrarian troubles in Ireland and amongst the crofters in the west and north of Scotland, and we have been compelled to appoint Land Commissions to fix much lower rents in consequence of the large diminution in the value of farming produce, at the same time all over England and Scotland landlords have had to make large deductions on rents, and in many cases have had to forego them so as to save the farmers from bankruptcy ; and as a consequence of reduced prices, reduced rents, and reduced incomes, we have in the last sixteen years witnessed the gradual impoverishment, and in multitudes of cases the ruin of the land-owning classes and of the farming classes as well. Had there been enough gold in the world to keep gold prices in England up to the same level to which the current supplies of silver kept Indian prices, the rupee would have been worth 2s. in gold, the English farmer would have got 2s. where now he only gets 1s. 3½d. or less. With 2s. instead ol 1s. 3½d. he would have paid his rent cheerfully, the land-owning classes and the farming classes would have been saved from disaster and ruin, and farming lands would not to-day be selling at from 30 to 50 per cent. less than they were twenty years ago, a glance at the table given above will show that in the ten years 1866-75 there was an average annual surplus of gold for the countries outside the United States and India of about £21,000,000, whereas in the ten years 1876-85 there was only a surplus of £8,500,000 per annum, and more than half of that at least would be used in the arts. So that comparing the last ten years with the first, and leaving out the question of increased populations, there was a deficiency in the supply of gold for money purposes of £124,000,000.

Now let us consider how India would have fared had the value of its staple farming produce sunk to such a point that the Indian grower could only receive 64 rupees where formerly he had received, and where he does now receive, 100 rupees. If India had been on the gold standard the value of its products must inevitably have declined as has been the case in England, and it is difficult to see how the Indian landa-wners, the Government land-tax, and the Indian cultivators could have been saved from a common ruin. There is nothing in this that admits of any doubt, because every one for himself can take the premium in gold and calculate exactly what would to-day be the value of a gold rupee had India continued on the gold standard and relegated silver to a subsidiary function, or had it constituted a gold standard with only a silver currency. As I have already shown the gold rupee would to-day be worth about 1·57 silver rupees, and that is on the assumption that India had not drawn from the gold countries any gold whatever for its gold standard.

I said at the outset that the question to be considered was what are the facts and of what has India reason to complain. And the answer I now make is that so far as India has had a silver currency, it has fared immensely better than if it had a single gold currency or a currency on the gold standard ; but in so far as its gold obligations and a large proportion of its gold transactions are concer ned, it has had to make considerable sacrifices as the memorialists assert. Although at the time of the demonetization of silver by France it was impossible to say what action other countries would take, and hardly any one would have foreseen that gold prices would decline so far, yet as events have proved India has escaped a great national calamity by having continued its silver currency, even if it has had to pay large and unreasonable amounts in liquidation of its obligations in gold. Had bi-metallism continued, India would, along with the other countries of the world have had a cur rency of less purchasing power than the present gold and of greater purchasing power than the present silver, but the rupee would have remained at 1s. 11d. or thereabouts, and India would have paid its gold obligations at that rate, but it has not had the opportunity of such a bi-metallic currency. Still of the three possible courses, namely, a single gold currency, a single silver currency, or a bi-metallic currency, the first would have been beyond all d oubt the worst, and taking the gold obligations into account, my opinion is that the bi-metallic currency at the ratio of 1 to 15½ would have been the best had France continued to maintain it.

In a future article I shall offer some further observa tions.

J. BARR ROBERTSON.

London, July 29.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The a llegations regarding the administration of the Indian Factories Act in Bombay quoted from Mr. Lokhande in your paper to-day require an immediate challenge. Mr. Lokhande proves his assertions that there is laxity in enforcing this law by stating that "mills and factories may be seen working on Sundays here as well as in the mofussil." This is by itself no proof whatever of laxity, since Sunday labour is perfectly legal, provided that some other day of the week is given as a holiday instead. In the present month a majority of the mills will work on several Sundays in lieu of the numerous native holidays which fall in other days. If Mr. Lokhande "has been informed that inspection is never carried on at all on Sundays" he has been misinformed. Suspected mills are occasionally visited on that day. It is impossible that "the fixed times in which mills are inspected" should give the owners opportunities to get ready for the inspection. There are no fixed times, and as a rule no manager can have any idea of the day on which his mill will be visited. As a retort to the libellous implications against the authorities under the Act conveyed in the paragraph under reference, it may be asked what Mr. Lokhande, as the patron of the mill-hands, has ever done to bring the abuses he hears of to the notice of these authorities? Has he ever reported a mill for working illegally on a Sunday, or for employing women for more than eleven hours? As a matter of fact Mr. Lokhande is so far from attempti ng to stimulate the administrators of the Act by volunteering information that he will scarcely condescend to give it when specially applied to. Yet it might occur to him that he is more likely to benefit the mill-hands by doing this, than by sending copies of his newspaper to England. Whatever truth there may be in his assertions he is not qualified to say from his own experience that genuine infractions of the law have been brought to the notice of the authorities and have not been corrected.—Yours, &c.,

A. C. LOGAN,
Late Chief Inspector of Factories.

Byculla, Aug. 16.

The East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 6th August were Rs. 6,83,792-5. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,29,186-4-7. Decrease Rs. 45,393-15-7. Miles open week ending 6th August, 1892, 1,558½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 6th August, 1892, Rs. 438-12. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 478. Decrease, Rs. 39-4. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 6th August, 1892, 39,01,222-12-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 8th August, 1891, Rs. 45,89,137-2-10. Decrease, Rs. 6,87,914-6-10

It is not all Tories who will consent to vote for a Liberal Dissentient. The *Bristol Mercury* gives the following story :—A Tory of the good old crusted sort would "stand no nonsense." In his bitter spleen against the Liberals and all their works, their offshoots, their seceders, and all that has been theirs, he entered the polling-station, where there was a Liberal Dissentient opposed by a Liberal. The crusted old Tory asked for a ballot paper, and instead of voting for either of the candidates, he wrote across the ballot paper : "Arcades ambo—politically blackguards both?"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The official list of the members of Mr. Gladstone's new Ministry is telegraphed by Reuter, and appears in our telegram columns.

Mr. Keir Hardie will move to-day for an Autumn Session of Parliament to deal with social and industrial questions, but it is not at all likely his motion will be carried.

A Government Resolution, published in another column, replies to the representations which were made at the close of last year as to the operation of the new Factory Act on the women operatives in the Ahmedabad Mills. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council does not consider it justifiable to make any exception in the case of Ahmedabad, and therefore declines to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The Government of India have decided to sell the Badger and the Wasp, and to construct two new steam launches for general service on the Hooghly and inland waters. In constructing these launches the special requirements of the military authorities at Fort William and Barrackpore will be taken into consideration.

In connection with the prolonged negotiations under the Anglo-Chinese treaty on the Sikkim-Thibet question, one of the few remaining points to be settled is whether Indian tea should be altogether excluded from Thibet. The issue has of course been raised by China, who exports a large quantity of block tea to Thibet.

Lord Hawke's team which sails for India in the Kaiser-i-Hind, on October 14th, consists of Messrs. F. S. Jackson, A. J. L. Hill, C. W. Wright, C. H. Heseltine, J. S. Robinson, H. F. Wright, J. A. Gibbs, M. F. McLean, J. H. S. Hornby, G. Foljambe and Lord Hawke.

The breaches on the Indus Valley section of the North-Western Railway are very serious, being spread over 38 miles between the Bubak road and Sann stations. The worst breaches are between the former and Sehwan. This collapse of the only railway between Karachi and the North-West Frontier coincidently with disturbed Afghan politics proves the necessity for the construction of a chord line from Sukkur to Kotri.

The President of the Burma Branch of the Indian Currency Association has sent to the Secretary of the Association in India over 600 signatures to the Association's petition. Numbers of papers are still being signed, so that a good contingent of signatures will be sent from Burma.

The 2nd Bombay Infantry will remain at Quetta pending the reconstruction of the 26th Bombay Infantry. It is not improbable that the regimental centre of the 20th, 21st and 26th Punjab Infantry will be transferred from Peshawar to Jhelum.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will leave Secunderabad for Burma in October next. They will be much missed at the big Deccan Cantonment. The "real" Irish drama will depart with them, the football field will loose its best supporters, and Variety Prize Competitions become things of the past. The hospitality of all ranks is unbounded. With all these good points no wonder the old 108th Madras Fusiliers, which was raised in Secunderabad when old John Company was King of India, are so popular.

For some time past there has been a rapid increase in the rate of coolie immigration at Colombo. In 1889 the total number of immigrants was less than 5,000, in 1890 it was nearly 15,000, last year it rose to 26,000, and for the first six months of the present year the record is over 23,000.

Snipe, it seems, have arrived earlier than usual this season in the north of the Chittagong District, a couple having been shot at Rangamati by Mr. C. S. Murray on the 6th instant. This beats all previous records. In 1888 a first couple were bagged at Kodula on the 10th of August, which, till the present year, was the earliest date.

Mr. Halden, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has just returned to India from leave and deputation to inspect the Government stud in Hungary. He will be about a month on tour in Bombay, Central India and Rajputana before joining the Government at Simla.

The thanks of the Punjab Government have been specially conveyed to Colonel Prendergast and the officers and men who rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the recent serious fire at Peshawar. Thanks are also given to Captain Inglis, officiating Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Hastings, District Superintendent of Police.

Major-General Sir William Lockhart leaves Simla shortly for Oghi. He has, we understand, been entrusted with the special duty of settling the difficulty which arose some time ago in the Black Mountain district, in consequence of the appearance at Baio of Hashim Ali, the expatriated chief of the Hassanzai clan. That wanderer has received small support from Trans-Indus tribesmen only, but his presence in the neighbourhood of the Black Mountain must always be a cause of anxiety as tending to disturb the peace of the border. His submission would simplify matters very materially, and remove all temptation from the path of the more restless spirits among the local clans.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 6th August was 189, against 200 and 181 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 2. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 5 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 14 deaths from tetanus, against 13 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 73 and 18 respectively, against 66 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·1 per mille per annum, against 19·8, the mean of the last five years.

Under the revised programme of reliefs for the Madras Presidency, the 7th Bengal Infantry and the 39th Garwhal Rifles will return to India from Burma. Their places will not be filled, as it is not intended to send any more Bengal Infantry to Upper Burma. The garrison of that province will consequently be reduced by two native regiments. The Secretary of State for India cordially concurs in the approbation which the Governor-General in Council has expressed of the manner in which the recent operations in Hunza and Nagar were carried out, and the gallantry shown by the troops, especially the Kashmir contingent on the first occasion of their employment on Imperial service. The Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief have also expressed their concurrence in this approbation, and the general order issued by the Government of India in April last on this subject has been published in the *London Gazette*.

The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, writes :—"Referring to my previous communication on the subject of breaches on the Bangalore branch I now learn from Mr. West, who is in charge of the operations on the spot, that it will probably take five days before through running can be resumed. Arrangements have been made to tranship passengers and light luggage during daylight. Passengers will have to walk for about 2½ miles between the breaches, but every effort will be made to provide trollies for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All luggage will be at owner's risk. Passengers leaving Madras by the 6-30 Mail train will reach Bangalore about noon the following day, and those leaving by the 6-45 a.m. train will arrive at Bangalore two or three hours late. The Mail train will leave Bangalore about 2 a.m., and passengers will be forwarded from Jallarpet by the day passenger train reaching Madras at 19-10 o'clock, and passengers by the morning train from Bangalore, the starting time of which has been changed from 7-10 to 10-40, will leave Jallarpet by the Mail train and reach Madras at 7 a.m.

FEMALE OPERATIVES IN AHMEDABAD MILLS.

THE DECISION OF GOVERNMENT.

The following Resolution was issued last night regarding the proposed exemption of female operatives in Ahmedabad Mills from the provisions of Section 6 (2) of the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891 :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1892.

Petition from Juma Saku and other female operatives, employed in the spinning and weaving mills in the city of Ahmedabad, without date—Stating that they have learnt with great concern and anxiety that Government intend to make some change in the law relative to female operatives employed in cotton mills by which women will not be allowed to work in a mill for more than 11 hours in a day ; and praying that they may be exempted from the restriction of 11 hours, as they will thereby be thrown out of employment, and will not be able to earn their living in any other manner.

Letter from Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, M.D., dated 18th December 1891—Forwarding copy of a petition addressed to him by the female operatives of mills in Ahmedabad, in which they request him to move Government to do away with that portion of the new Factories Act which limits the time of their mill work to 11 hours a day ; and stating that should his Excellency the Governor be pleased to grant him an interview on the subject, he will feel highly honoured by it.

Letter to Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., No. 1476, dated 29th December 1891.

Telegram from the Government of India, dated 27th December 1891.

Telegram to the Government of India, dated 28th December 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5003, dated 28th December 1891—Submitting one No. 3967, dated 20th idem, from the Collector of Ahmedabad, who reports that in the circumstances stated he is of opinion that the Government of India should be moved to exempt women employed in the Ahmedabad factories on machinery worked with steam-power from the operation of Sub-sections 2 and 3 of Section 6 of the amended Factories Act ; and observes as follows :—

"9. The case of the women employed in the reeling department is different, their work is incessant and fatiguing and in their case, the undersigned thinks, some restriction as to the number of hours for work is necessary ; but in the other instance no interference is called for and on the contrary a great deal of mischief will be done if timely help is not afforded."

The Commissioner strongly supporting the Collector's recommandation ; and requesting that the orders of the Government of India on the subject may be obtained and communicated to him by urgent telegram.

Telegrams to the Government of India, dated 29th and 30th December 1891.

Telegram from the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), dated 1st January, 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. R.—1, dated 11th January, 1892—Submitting one No. 37, dated 6th idem, from the Collector of Ahmedabad, who forwards copy of a letter No. 13, dated 6th idem, from the City Magistrate and Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad.

Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Governmen t of India, No. 132, dated 18th January, 1892.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), No. 147, dated 30th January, 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 576, dated 23rd February, 1892.

Latter from the Honorary Secretary, Victora Jubilee Technical Institute, dated 1st March 1892—Stating that the Board of the Institute will lend the services of Mr. H. Monie for a period not exceeding 10 days for the purpose indicated in Gavernment letter No. 521, dated 18th February last, viz., to depute him to Ahmedabad to enquire into certain points connected with the employment of female operatives in the factories there and to advise Government with his suggestions in the matter.

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. B.I.—86, dated 9th March 1892.

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opi um, Bombay, No. B.I.—125, dated 8th April 1892—Forwarding, with his remarks a report submitted by Mr. H. Monie on the subject of the enquiry made by him into the working of the new Factories Act in the Ahmedabad District, for which he was specially deputed by Government, together with a memorandum No. B.I.—124, dated 28th March 1892, from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, containing remarks on Mr. Monie's proposals.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1998, dated 8th June 1892.—Transcribing, with reference to Government memorandum No. 1533, dated 10th May 1892, copy of a report from the Collector of Ahmedabad, who states that he entirely agrees with the opinions expressed by Mr. Monie and Mr. Campbell ; and makes remarks : the Commissioner adding that he concurs generally in the remarks made by Mr. Campbell ; and making further remarks.

Reso lution.—Clause (2) of Section 6 of the Indian Factorie s Act XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, lays down that "no woman shall be actually employed in any factory in any one day for more than 11 hours." This provision of the Act came into force on 1st January 1892. In November 1891, certain female operatives employed in the spinning and weaving mills in the city of Ahmedabad submitted a petition to Government, praying that they might be exempted from the operation of the above provision, as they would by its enforcement be thrown out of employment and would not be able to earn their livelihood in any other manner. The petition was forwarded in the same month to the Commissioner, N. D., for early report.

2. Meanwhile the Government of India informed this Government by telegram that Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji had asked for the provisional exemption of the female operatives of the Ahmedabad mills from the abo ve provision of the law so as to maintain the existing arrangement pending the submission of a formal report by this Government on the subject ; and enquired what this Government advised. In reply the Government of India were informed that the petition of the female operatives had been referred to the Commissioner, N. D., whose report was daily expected, and that pending its receipt this Government were unable to point to special circumstances, warranting the exemption claimed, of greater strength than those adduced by the Indian Factory Commission in their report.

3. In his memorandum No. 3967, dated 26th December 1891, the Collector of Ahmedabad, while reporting on the petition referred to above, recommended that the Government of India might be moved to exempt from the restriction imposed by the Act, women employed in the Ahmedabad factories on machinery worked with steam-power, except those employed in the reeling department, where work was incessant and fatiguing, and the Commissioner, N. D., strongly supported the Collector's recommendation. The Government of India were accordingly addressed and they expressed their opinion that Sub-section 4 of Section 6 of the Indian Factories Act gave no power to exempt from any of the preceding sub-sections of that section individual workers, but only factories of a particular class or particular processes, and that it was therefore impossible to exempt the women employed in the factories at Ahmedabad without exempting generally a class of factories or processes on which the women were employed. The Commissioner, N. D., accordingly submitted the recommendation of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad that the women emyloyed in the Ahmedabad factories in the following processes might be so exempted :—

Process of working the drawing machine,
Do. do. the slubbing machine,
Do. do. the intermediate, roving, spinning and winding frames.

This recommendation was communicated to the Government of India, who observed that the proposed exemption in favour of women employed in the mills of a particular locality would not be in accordance with the law ; that processes or factories at Ahmedabad could not be exempted from the 11 hours' limitation unless all similar processes or factories in other parts of British India were so exempted ; and that if there was anything in the style of work at Ahmedabad so radically different from that which prevailed elsewhere as to afford an intelligible distinction and a good ground for granting an exemption confined to processes conducted in the Ahmedabad style, it would be necessary to prepare a notification, clearly describing the exemption which it was intended to effect. The Government of India also desired that an officer might be deputed to Ahmedabad for the purpose of determining what arrangements, if any, in conformity with the provisions of the Act would best suit the mills and the system of working in force there. Accordingly, Mr. H. Monie, Master in Technological Cotton Manufacture at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, was deputed by this Government on this duty.

4. Mr. Monie's report shows that while in the Bombay factories women are generally employed only upon reeling and winding machines, on which constant working is not altogether necessary, owing to the fact that the productive capacity of these machines is more than is requisite for the simultaneous working of the other parts of the machinery, the women in the Ahmedabad factories have been employed also in other departments in which the numbers of machines are so calculated that with all of them working full-time, those in one department produce a weight of material approximately equal to the quantity required for the supply of the succeeding system of machinery. The curtailment of the hours of female labour would thus compel the mills in which women were employed in other depart-

ments than reeling and winding to adopt one of the following four courses, viz :—

(1) to introduce the 11 hours' restriction throughout the factories ;

(2) to employ the women as half-timers, each set working, say, six hours ;

(3) to dispense with their services altogether ; or

(4) to turn them into some other class of work.

Mr. Monie remarks that though the introduction of the Act was looked upon by the employes with much fear the result has not been so disastrous as was anticipated. His report further shows that about 259 women have been thrown out of employment ; that this number would be increased by about 150 more by the gradual dismissal of those still working on frames ; that the wages of those working have been reduced about 25 per cent. on the average ; that of the number of women dismissed from the mills only comparatively few are destitute ; that about 200 women would gradually find their way back into the mills as reelers ; and that an extension of the mill industry would find employment for about 100 more within a few months. Mr. Monie has recommended that if an exemption for about one year could be granted by Government to the affected district, the whole difficulty would be immediately overcome.

5. Mr. Wright, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, reports that in Surat, Broach, and Nadiad the provisions of the Act were complied with although, as in Ahmedabad, women are employed to attend to frames, so that it is not easy to understand why the people in Ahmedabad have found it impossible to do what people working under similar conditions elsewhere have done without complaint. In Bombay, where women are employed on reeling and winding, mill-owners and mill-managers promptly decided to meet the change in the law in a loyal spirit, and began to make changes in some instances six months in advance of the Act coming into operation, and by rearrangement of the hours of work it has been found that practically 11 hours of actual work causes no gret loss to proprietors or hardship to the women.

6. The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, in submitting Messrs. Monie's and Wright's reports observes that the difficulties caused by the introduction of the new Act into Ahmedabad are temporary, and that after a certain time the new provisions will entail no loss of employment to women workers. Mr. Campbell further remarks that the loss of 25 per cent. in the wages of mill-workers and the reduction from full-time to half-time in the case of the gin-workers is accompanied by a corresponding lightening of work, and that since this lightening of work has been decided to be necessary, so far as the reduction of wages goes, no special treatment of the women workers in Ahmedabad seems either necessary or desirable. The delay in the application of the Act to Ahmedabad for a year proposed by Mr. Monie seems to Mr. Campbell open to objection. He remarks that with fair foresight the amount of hardship caused by the introduction of the new provisions into the Ahmedabad mills would have been neither excessive nor unusual ; that the exemption of the locality from the operation of the Act seems objectionable and at the same time unjust to some of the local factory owners, and to factory owners in all parts of the Presidency, who, at considerable inconvenience to themselves and to their employes, are loyally endeavouring to conform to the Act, that the number of the women workers in Ahmedabad affected by the change in the law is not large and their case is not sufficiently strong to justify an exemption ; and that in Bombay the loss to mill-owners, and the hardship to workers from the change of age in child workers were quite as great as the difficulties with regard to Ahmedabad women workers.

7. The Collector of Ahmedabad and the Commissioner, N.D., express their concurrence in Mr. Campbell's remarks. Mr. Frost observes that a suspension of certain provisions of the Act would be useless now as it would not remedy the hardship already done, and the Commissioner, N. D., also considers that it would be inadvisable now to treat the Ahmedabad factories specially.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that, even if it were justifiable to interfere with the operations of the Act, the time for doing so appears to have passed. He doubts if interference would have been at any time justifiable, seeing that mill-owners at Bombay, Surat, Broach, and Nadiad adapted their arrangements to meet the requirements of the Act on the date of its becoming law. It appears also that in the case of two mills at Ahmedabad the labour was so redistributed that no female operative was turned off and that in one mill the weekly wage was not reduced. Under these circumstances it must be inferred that arrangements could have been made in all the Ahmedabad mills which would have saved the dismissal of a large proportion at least of the female operatives, some 450 in number, who have hitherto lost their employment in the mills. His Excellency in Council much regrets that these poor women should have suffered owing to the procrastination of their employers, but he hopes that the efforts of Mr. Monie to induce mill-owners to transfer men, who have been employed on reels, to frames may result in the employment of most of these women as reelers before the end of the year.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MASONRY VS. KUTCHA GRAVES AT SEWREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have recently been called upon to discharge a bill of Rs. 193 odd for a burial conducted by one of the local undertakers in the Sewree cemetery. I was not in Bombay when the burial took place, but had wired my request for everything to be done as well as possible, and was, therefore, on my arrival here pained and disappointed to find that the interment had taken place in a *kutcha* or non-masonry grave. Had the charge made been more modest, I should have been disposed to attribute the failure to supply a masonry grave to the smallness of the cost, but I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that in most mofussil stations, three interments in masonry graves could have been effected for the charge made in the present case, which certainly seems to me ample to cover the cost of a masonry grave, in even such an expensive place as Bombay. I then enquired whether it would be possible to have the grave forthwith converted into a masonry grave as under Rule IX clause (3) Part II. of the Rules in Government of India Home Department Notification No. 103, dated 20th June, 1885. This may be done with the permission of the Archdeacon on production of a certificate by the principal medical officer that it can be effected "without risk to public health." I was, however, informed that the notification I have quoted does not apply to the Sewree cemetery which is under a local Burial Board, and that that body has formulated rules of its own for its management. Now the preamble to Notification No. 103, dated 20th June,1885, lays down that the rules are "for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India, except those in the Presidency town of the diocese of Calcutta," and as the Government of India is the final authority in the country in this, as in every other matter, it would seem that the Bombay Burial Board has usurped functions to which it has no title, and that its rules are *ultra vires*. This, however, is a question with which I am not particularly concerned, though it might be worth the while of the Burial Board to examine its position. My object in addressing you is to draw public attention to the practice which under the auspices of the Burial Board and the local undertakers seems to be general in Bombay of burying in non-masonry graves, and that notwithstanding the very high charges made by the latter. I can perceive no reason why the practice in Bombay should be different to that in the rest of India, or why, in the matter of its Christian burials, *urbs prima in Indis* should be behind the smallest district or sub-divisional station in the mofussil. This, of course, will sound strange doctrine to those of your citizens who advocate cremation, and to others, who would have us buried without coffins at all. Most of us, however, have not yet been educated up to this standard, and find a good deal of old time sentiment clinging to us in the matter of the disposal of our dead. We would fain think of them as preserved as long as possible, and it could only be a little while as we remember them, and as little as possible at the mercy of those elements whose contact with them when alive we should have regarded with repugnance.

In the present case I am without a remedy, as the Burial Board Rules allow of no interference with a grave for eighteen months after interment, and it would, no doubt, be undesirable to attempt any, even if the rules admitted of it. If, however, this letter should have the effect of stimulating those who share my sentiments and who have the necessary influence "to go" for those who have it in their power to mend matters, I shall be glad, as I shall be away in a day or two. I shall probably not be in a position to contribute anything further to any discussion that may ensue. One other most objectionable result of the Bombay practice is that before any monument can be placed on a grave a masonry foundation has to be constructed over the grave. The effect of this must be to crush the coffin below ; and as the foundation is not always of sufficient depth to sustain a heavy stone monument, the monument, if in several pieces, collapses, or, if a single stone, assumes a lop-sided position. I noticed many monuments in this condition in Sewree cemetery.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 17. STRANGER.

MR. J. J. G. SCOTT, C.I.E., who has been for some time officiating as Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, is now confirmed in that appointment, Mr. H. G. Levison being confirmed as Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Shan States.

THE LATE MR. W. B. FELLOWS.

WE find that some of the particulars as to the career of the late Mr. W. B. Fellows, which appeared in our issue of the 29th ultimo were based on defective information, and in modifying them now we are able to supplement what was there stated by a few additional facts. Mr. Fellows' Indian career did not open as a member of an auctioneering firm. While still a lad an offer had been made to obtain his admission to the East Indian Company's Seminary at Haileybury in view to his qualifying for the Civil Service ; but parental repugnance to banishment to what in those days, before the opening of the overland route and the introduction of steam was a *terra incognita* caused its refusal. Mr. Fellows, however, was destined for India, and some years later himself elected to seek a career in this country. He first obtained an appointment in the Bombay Secretariat, but left it after a short tenure to assume the management of an educational institution on higher salary ; though in after-life he often expressed regret at having been tempted by a small immediate gain in emolument to surrender the more sterling advantages which in those early days the public service would undoubtedly have led up to in the end. During subsequent years Mr. Fellows had one or two rather tempting offers of employment under Government in the postal and other departments, which various considerations induced him to refuse. On the abolition of his appointment, and his first retirement from the Municipality with gratuity, Mr. Fellows did not, as formerly stated, embark in agricultural pursuits in Khandeish, but proceeded home where he stayed a year or two, and on his return to India, another revision of the Municipal Establishment saw his re-appointment with intervals of leave. He continued to serve the Corporation till 1883, when he retired as Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector. Mr. Fellows had outlived his own generation of Anglo-Indians, who had either died or left the country ; and in his later years his circle of friends had inevitably narrowed down considerably ; but to the remnant that remained his many good qualities both of heart and head made him especially dear. He was also held in high esteem by many of the older employes of the Municipality and of this paper, and was often deeply touched at the feelings of attachment displayed towards him by his former subordinates so long after he had retired from office.

Mr. Fellows had been for many years a Justice of the Peace and had taken high degrees in Freemasonry. He was also a strong and enthusiastic chess-player. He was one of the founders of the late Bombay Chess Club, and during the years that that institution existed, he continued as one of its most prominent and staunch supporters. As a writer Mr. Fellows possessed in a marked degree the power of expressing himself in clear, comprehensive, and incisive language ; and there was a strong vein of originality in his style. We conclude our remarks with the following extract from his will, which illustrates the quiet humour and terseness of his diction, and at once the unselfish consideration for others, which was one of his leading characteristics ; "As it is a wearisome journey to Sewree and back in the sun or rain (except to the 'lamented deceased'—and he makes only half the journey) I would have no intimation of my death published until after I am buried. I never grudged any of the hundred and one trips which I have made to the Bombay cemeteries except as to the occasion for making them, but I would spare my friends all the same."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE leave granted to Captain P. B. Lindsell, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

THE designation of "Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Bombay Presidency," has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. N. PEARSE, Royal Artillery, Bombay, has proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave.

CAPTAIN T. P. GEOGHEGAN, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has proceeded to England on 90 days' leave.

LIEUTENANT B. W. Marlow, Staff Corps, has passed the final examination for admission to the Military Accounts Department.

CAPTAIN J. W. MORGAN, Army Veterinary Department, has been appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

LIEUTENANT A. H. R. MILNE, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Burma Police.

MAJOR G. H. W. O'SULLIVAN, Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, who was employed on special duty on the Frontier, has proceeded to Simla on privilege leave.

COLONEL H. G. WATERFIELD, Commanding at Ferozepore, is granted 60 days' privilege leave ; and Lieutenant C. Kaye, 21st Punjab Infantry, two months' leave to Naini Tal, to study the language.

IT has been decided to pay the fees to Examiners in Garrison Instruction after each examination, instead of half-yearly, as at present, on a certificate from the Director of Military Education in India that the officer preferring the claim has actually performed the duties of Examiner in a particular subject.

PENDING the settlement of the question of the future establishment of Veterinary Surgeons in India now under consideration, the Government of India have sanctioned the entertainment in the Ahmednagar Remount Depot of two qualified salutries from the Veterinary Colleges at Bombay or Lahore.

THE Government of India have decided, with reference to the extension to the Bombay Army of the Bengal system of training reservists at regimental centres, and to the recommendation of the Adjutant-General, that the reservists of Bombay regiments whose homes are in the Bengal Presidency, should in future be carried out at their own regimental centres ; that the training of these reservists at their own regimental centres should be postponed until the reorganisation of the Bombay Army, which has been commenced, and is approaching completion ; and that they should in the meantime continue to be trained at the centre nearest to their homes, as at present. When the changes now taking place have been carried out, the Government of India will be in a better position to pass a final decision.

ATTENTION is drawn to the effect of a recent change in section IX. of the Queen's Regulations : "Under former regulations an officer who had passed the Staff College was not required to be examined in subjects (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) for promotion. It has, however, been thought desirable that this exemption should not extend to the practical part of subject (*b*) ; and it is accordingly pointed out that such officers should no longer be returned as passed for promotion, unless they have qualified in the practical part of drills and exercises as laid down in Appendix VII. Queen's Regulations (1892). In order to prevent this change from injuriously affecting officers, who have hitherto been considered qualified, provisional promotion will be given up till 1st April 1893 to any such officer who may become eligible on a vacancy occurring before that date."

AT the the examinations held last month the undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani : Major James, 16th Lancers ; Major Burridge, Royal Artillery ; Captain O'Brien, Border Regiment ; Captain Ranken, Scottish Rifles ; Surg-Captain MacWatt, Medical Staff ; Lieutenants A. J. Pilcher, Royal Engineers ; E. W. Davies, Royal Artillery ; Milne, Scottish Rifles ; Browne, Munster Fusiliers ; Maclachlan, Border Regiment ; Morris, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Evans, 10th Bengal Lancers ; Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers ; Humfrey and Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry ; Thornton and White, 16th Bengal Cavalry ; Cobbe and Kindersley, 18th Bengal Lancers ; Tayler, 1st Punjab Cavalry ; Chatterton, 1st Sikh Infantry ; Argles, 5th Bengal Infantry ; Lillingston, 6th Bengal Infantry ; Halliday, 18th Bengal Infantry ; Bethune, 32nd Pioneers ; Rawlins, 33rd Punjab Infantry ; Lees, 34th Pioneers ; Tomkins, 38th Dogras ; Bemburg, 40th Pathans ; MacLean and Garden, Guides ; Finlay and Young, 1-4th Gurkhas, Lieutenant H. L. S. MacLean, Corps of Guides, is appointed Squadron Officer ; and Lieutenant G. R. Vanrenen, 16th Bengal Infantry ; and Lieutenant M. G. James, 42nd Gurkhas, permanent Wing Officers, in their respective Regiments.

AMONG the voters who polled for Mr. Thomas Sexton at the Odorney booth in North Kerry was one John Scallan, aged 102 years. The old man walked to the poll, and after depositing his ballot paper he went up to Mr. Davitt, M.P., who was attending to Mr. Sexton's interests, and said, "I was four years old at the time of the '98 rebellion, and I have given my vote for Sexton against the landlords today."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England!

A SHORT WAY WITH MONEY-LENDERS.

THE Governor of Chinese Turkistan, or Kashgaria, in a late report to the Emperor says that the region south of the Thianshan mountains was formerly the home of a large population. But the efforts continually made since the restoration of peace have never succeeded in restoring it to its original condition, the chief reason being that the stupid Mussulmans are plundered by Chinese money-lenders. Interest on loans is not payable by the year or month, but on every weekly market day ; and for this period 5 or 6 per cent. is charged, making 20 per cent. or more per month, while the debt itself is frequently for articles purchased originally at a high rate. Then, the Mahomedans are not good at calculating, and the usurers increase the sums by false additions and heavy discounts. The debtors in many cases never get free, and are reduced to selling their wives or children and turning brigands. The late Governor tried to stop the lending but failed. The usurers are generally old hangers-on of public offices who screen and aid each other. The attacks made on the Chinese at Tsufan a year ago, when 36 lives were lost, were due to the sufferings caused, and the hatred engendered by these debts. The memorialist thinks that half measures will be of no use, and the only course is to prevent lending altogether. There is a law that a Chinese who lends money to any aborigine shall be punished under the statute against trespassing within native frontiers, and the debtor is liable to an equal penalty. The Mahomedans of Turkistan are in much the same condition as the aborigines in other parts of China, so that the law might be extended to include them also. The memorialist would not make his application retrospective, but he would propose that, in the case of already existing debts, the local authorities should order the lenders to put in an exact statement of their claims. The circumstances of each claim would then be considered. Where no large sums have been received as interest the principal and accrued interest should be cleared off together by payments of 3 per cent. per month. Where the interest already received exceeded the original principal only the latter should be repaid. Where interest had been charged upon interest, and the debtor is very poor, the old debt should be wiped off. Two months might be given to the magistrates within which to make these arrangements. After that date the making of loans should become a punishable offence, and the magistrates who fail to suppress it will be exposed to the infliction of a penalty.

A NATIVE PETITION.

THE following effusion was recently addressed to a distinguished railway engineer in India :—

"Most Respected Sir.—Oh ! Mr. T. Really and admiring thy name is thrilling. Twinkling and sparkling like a star, thou hast become the A.—B. Railway pater. From the beginning every soul is adoring, praising and singing thee, and thy qualifying actions which are well fitting for an Engineering undertaking. Completing and finishing the structuring and bridging and accepting the appointment of Engineering Chief, filled many a heart with thrilling joy. Electrifying and magnetising, wonder-inspiring, astounding, noble genius all these are combining in thee, Oh ! Mr. T. In every way pleasing every fellow-being is thy qualification unerring. Denoting, night and morning for Railway Scheming hast become thy daily avocation unparalled in the history of young, rising, promising, generation. We all sing, thy amusing, loving qualities. Flinging aside lethargy, abusing the lazy, patronizing the deserving energy toiling daily having countries good at heart. Thou hast become the people's heart soothing, patronising, all-powerful, gentlemanly Engineering Chief. Strictly but honestly at the same time punctually thou takest work from thy subordinates. The whole Railway world is ringing with pleasure and they are welcoming thy appointment into our midst. By thine abilities unexampled and unparalelled thou art the cause bringing the countries nearer and never forgetting. Oh ! Ceaser of the Railway line running our heart's easer we now sit in leisure and praise thy name with pleasure. Hercule's power possessing thou art working miracles. Oh ! Newton's brightest shining jewel who can excel thee. Oh ! Napolean's genius, loving pupil, what are we to think of thee and thy extraordinary intellectual qualifications. Oh ! well commanding, supernatural gem we all pray to the Almighty for thy life's prolonging and happy living. We all obeying and ever well wishing for thy continual rising, thinking always of thy solacing spirit.—Beg to remain, Most Respected Sir, your ever serving."

This wonderful document was accompanied by the following petition :—

"Respected Sir,—My present beggarly condition deserves friendly co-operation with compassion. My situation has produced no satisfaction to my brotherly relation. Elevation from my sorrowful position is allevation from excruciation and from domestic desolution. My early education proved in the failure of every examination. With compulsion I was driven for a time to philosphical contemplation, and this even is of no valuation for the present generation. My present position is full of affliction, dejection and desperation. My present asperation is godly contemplation. I have become at last a low mortal in God's creation. All my so called relation's desertion made me a victim to starvation. The last few months produced no production by my avocation, my qualification is no boy's consideration. Every body's desertion and aversion goaded me to desperation. Money's adoration and education are both as necessary qualification which as of course is a leviation through all my life's prolongation. If gentlemen do not take my case into consideration life's cessation would prove some consolation. I hope this petition will meet with some consideration. I beg to remain, Respected Sir, Your most obedient Servant."

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

AN ALLEGED "SPY."

GREAT sensation was lately caused among the Hindus of Kabul by the death of one of their well-known bards, named Gamao, who was thrown into prison by the Amir on suspicion of being a spy, and died suddenly in prison. He was a native of Peshawar.

THE REVOLT IN JELLALABAD.

The revolt in Jellalabad territory was caused by the receipt of an order from the Amir, who, in addition to the forced levy of ten men from every village in Jellalabad, Laghman and Mingrar, demanded an equal number of transport animals. Great excitement was caused by this second demand, the villagers being apparently much more ready to lose men than cattle. The revolt commenced in the villages of Kulman, Sao, Barkot and Saror, whose maliks refused to supply either men or cattle, and rose against the Amir's authority, destroying his police and octroi posts and sending messages to other villages to join them. The Governor of Jellalabad was powerless to restore order, almost all available troops having been sent to the front. He, therefore, reported the state of affairs to the Amir, saying that the rebels in these four villages alone numbered 4,000 men, and were fully prepared to meet any troops that might be sent against them. On receipt of this intelligence the Amir is said to have immediately written to General Gholam Haider Orakzai and General Muhammad Hussain Khan urging them to come to a settlement with the Hazaras some how, as affairs were becoming daily worse and worse.

The mention of General Gholam Haider Orakzai in this connection would seem to show that the report, which stated some time ago that he had been recalled from Asmar in order to take charge of the campaign against the Hazaras was correct.

FIGHTING IN SWAT.

More fighting is reported from Bar Swat between the maliks of Charbagh and Gulbagh. These maliks, named Tur Khan and Hafiz Khan, respectively, ought to have been the original of Tweedledum and Tweedledee ; becausee from the monotony with which their names crop up in this way, it is evident that whenever they find an otherwise disengaged afternoon on their hands, they agree to have a battle. Perhaps, some day Umra Khan will play the part of the great black crow in the story.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE people of New York, though they enjoy an almost ideally perfect water-supply, still draw their enormous consumption of ice from impure sources. Mr. Prudden, in the August number of *Harper's Magazine*, states that one may even sometimes see citizens of New York keenly alive to the advantages of cleanliness, and insisting upon the use of distilled water at their tables, yet calmly plumping into their glasses of pure water the frozen sewage of the upper Hudson from the vicinage of Albany and Troy. "We know," says this writer, "that typhoid fever is nearly always present in Troy and Albany during the ice-harvesting season. We know that the waste from these victims of disease is cast into the Hudson River. We know that the typhoid germ resists freezing and long-continued cold, and yet between seven and eight hundred thousand tons of ice are cut from the Hudson in average years within twelve miles of Albany, largely for the refreshment of New Yorkers."

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CUP.

IT seems rather a bold venture to attempt, at this early stage of affairs, to loose ourselves in a maze of speculation as to the probable winner of the Rugby Cup, writes the Calcutta *Echo*. The Bombay team, who are its present proud possessors, are, we hear, practising with much vigilance, and there can be little doubt that they will strain every endeavour to retain the trophy which they came, they saw, and they bore away so successfully last season. Their efforts to do so will be lightened by the decision that they, as holders of the Cup, will have to meet only the team which survives the several ties to be played here, that is, they have only to play and win one game to retain possession of the much-coveted Cup. On the other hand, it can scarcely be doubted that the Calcutta teams will do their level best to prevent a repetition of the disgrace they incurred last season, though whether they will succeed is quite another matter. For our part, we incline to the opinion that Bombay will repeat her victory of last year. The Calcutta is tied with the Martinere on the 18th for the first tie, while the Buffs meet the telephone on Friday. As both results are foregone conclusions, it is likely that the Calcutta will be pitted against their old opponents, and though it becomes a very difficult matter to arrive at the winner in such a case, unless the Calcutta show up a little better than they have hitherto done, victory, perhaps, will remain with their soldier opponents. Should this turn out to be the case, Bombay will have to meet the Buffs for the final tie, in which case, the chances are, perhaps, slightly in favour of the "Ducks." Bombay defeated the soldiers last year in Calcutta, but, on the other hand got worsted themselves on their own ground. This complicates matters still further, but the Buffs seem scarcely as strong as they were last year, and this may result in their defeat. At the same time, Walpole who performed prodigies for his side last year, will not represent Bombay this season, though the redoubtable Reed still remains in command. Then, again, if the Black Watch are allowed to enter—though, perhaps, the Calcutta will object—a fresh face might be put on affairs. Not that we assent positively that they will be in for the final tie with Bombay, but they may repeat their victory over the Buffs who, as we have pointed out, might defeat Calcutta again. Altogether, the position of affairs is a most puzzling one, though, we believe, the Bombay will solve it by bearing away the Cup to their island home.

OFFICERS WHOLLY DEVOID OF IMAGINATION.

THE *Chronicle's* correspondent at the Aldershot manœuvres on the 28th ult. calls the work done "a sorry failure." Here is an extract from his vividly-written report :—Utterson made simply a frontal attack on the very strongest part of Crealock's position, in advance of which was a stretch of quaking bog land. He kept on winning ground through the morasses, where a dog was often over the legs, and where a walking-stick frequently failed to find bottom. After he was within 800 yards of Crealock's position not a man of his force could have advanced an inch against shell and magazine rifle fire. They would have been shot down as they picked their way through the swamp scarcely able to return the fire of their all but concealed enemy. With bullets in the weapons their fate would have been that of the Christians at the siege of Corinth :—

Even as they fell in files they lay,
Like the mower's grass at the close of day
When his work is done.

But, all unconscious of the realities of the thing, Utterson's troops kept advancing while men who have seen war in its liveliest and its gravest phases looked on in simple wonderment. It is all too clear that many of our officers are wholly devoid of the faculty of imagination, the capacity of "put yourself in his place." They see nothing that is not straight before them—"under their nose," so to say—and not much of that. When Utterson got to the foot of the steep slope leading to the summit of Hoglees, with fully one-third of his force hopping from tussock to tussock in the morass, like sparrows in a gutter when rain is falling, he would no doubt have marched as calmly up the ascent as he would have walked his brigade to church on a peaceful Sunday morning. But Sir Evelyn Wood's long enduring patience was at length exhausted, and he sounded the "cease fire."

Now it will have been observed by the military reader that Utterson's column was destined to encamp on ground he would never have reached through his dispositions. This is one of the distressing but inevitable incidents in mimic warfare. His baggage train had gone on by another route to the Fox Hills. He had to get there. Crealock cut him off from it, or what is the same thing, prevented him from getting to it. Yet the men, many of them soaked to the knees and without their packs, which were carried for them, could not be allowed to literally bivouac. So after twenty minutes' delay, during which Crealock kindly evacuated his more than commanding position, Utterson pursued through the ranges and camp of the N. R. A., even unto the banks of the canal, nay, over its bridges, and so comfortably to Bullswater, getting rid of his remaining cartridges at the rapidly retiring foe, who was probably not sorry to "make tracks" for the North Camp. And, speaking of these cartridges, it is a fact that Sir Evelyn and his staff, on inquiry during the twenty minutes' delay, found in one company men who had got rid of the whole twenty rounds they had started with, and men who had still retained ten of them. What sort of fire discipline is this ?

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted beyond Battambang.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 7 a.m. on the 20th inst. Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6 a.m. to-day.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...		...	...
Teheran	17	2	45 p.m.	...	14
Suez	17	3	p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 17th August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	37	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	15	...	1
" Madras	...	23	...	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1892-93 up to 8th August are as follows :—

In the month of June 1892.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	18,68,427	97,20,034	1,15,88,461
Exports	41,46,575	60,51,571	1,01,98,146
Net Imports	—*22,78,148	36,68,463	13,90,315

To the end of the month of June 1892.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	44,25,441	4,33,50,237	4,77,75,678
Exports	1,40,31,882	88,94,745	2,29,26,627
Net Imports	—96,06,441	3,44,55,492	2,48,49,051

* Owing to large exports to the United Kingdom from Bombay (Rs. 37,55,719), and from Madras (Rs. 4,300).

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1892-93 :—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1892	31,25,448	79,58,178	1,10,83,626

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1892	34,00,024	78,00,026	1,12,00,050
To the end of the month of June 1892 (Progressive)	64,16,559	2,10,91,514	2,75,08,073
To the end of the month of June, 1892 (Progressive)	64,71,468	2,05,00,071	2,69,71,339

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AT Taunton on Friday, 22nd ult., Somersetshire gained a brilliant victory over Sussex by six wickets. There is, of course, nothing very remarkable in Sussex being beaten—that, unfortunately, is a too frequent occurrence to make it otherwise—but on the present occasion the circumstances were somewhat different. The visitors played up much better than usual, and set their opponents a fairly good number of runs to get before they could claim the victory. On the Thursday both teams had completed an innings, and as a result Sussex held an advantage of 7, while in their second innings they had scored 84 for the loss of three wickets. On Friday, upon an almost perfect wicket, they increased this score to 224, thanks mainly to the batting of Guttridge (70), Bean (51), and Mr. Newham (36). Somersetshire had thus to make 232 to win the game, and Messrs. Hewett and Palairet set about the task in downright earnest. A hundred runs were actually scored in forty-eight minutes, and the total was 125 before Mr. Hewett was dismissed for one of the finest innings he has ever played. He had made 84 by means of a 6, twelve 4s, five 3s, four 2s, and only seven singles, without giving the slightest chance. Mr. Palairet's batting was hardly less commendable. He made 70 in an hour and fifty minutes, without offering a chance. The Sussex bowling had been so thoroughly "smashed" that the remaining batsmen had very little difficulty in hitting off the runs required.

Cricketers are prepared to see Kent make a poor show early in the season ; but it is distressing to see a county which possesses so many good men lose match after match without making any stand whatever against their opponents. On Tuesday, 26th ult., they were easily defeated by Somersetshire at Taunton. The visitors scored innings of 124 and 198. Mr Braybrooke in their first, and Alec Hearne and Mr. Wilson in their second innings batted well, and Mr. Fox made useful contributions to both scores. At one time in their second innings Kent looked like doing well, the total being 158 for four wickets. Afterwards, however, the side collapsed ; and Somerset, who had—thanks to 81 made by Mr. Hewett—scored a first innings of 180, were left with 143 only to get to win. They made a bad start, as Mr. Palairet failed to score and Mr. Hewett was out at 24. Then, however, Messrs. Challen and Hedley made a brilliant stand, and the match was won without further loss. Somerset has now beaten in succession Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Sussex, and Kent.

Gloucestershire on Friday, 22nd ult., suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of Notts. The error in judgment committed by Dr. Grace in putting in his opponents to bat practically gave the game away, although it may be doubted whether, under other conditions, the match would have had a different ending. Notts scored 253, Gunn carrying out his bat for 98 ; while Flowers made 72 and Mr. Dixon 27. The batting of Gloucestershire was of the feeblest description. They were dismissed for 80 and 73, Notts thus winning by 100 runs and an innings to spare. The only batsman to make over 20 was Mr. Kitcat, who managed to score 23 in his first innings. Attewell and Flowers bowled wonderfully well. The former took nine wickets for 52 runs, and Flowers six for 67.

The Yorkshiremen made a splendid up-hill fight with Surrey at Kennington Oval on Friday (22nd ultimo) and when play ceased they had so improved their position as to lend great interest to the next day's play. Against Surrey's total of 245, Yorkshire had, when play ceased on the Thursday, lost six wickets for 49 runs. Fortunately there were still two such determined batsmen as Wainwright and Peel to be dismissed, and they made such splendid use of their opportunity as to increase the score to 157 before Wainwright was caught at the wicket for an invaluable innings of 73. He was rather lucky ; but coming as it did at a most critical point of the game his performance was doubly meritorious. The innings closed for 167, the "follow-on" having just been prevented by 2 runs. Following up this success, the Yorkshiremen bowled and fielded so admirably that Surrey was dismissed a second time for 189. Several batsmen played well, notably Messrs. W. W. Read and Streatfeild and Henderson and Lockwood.

Yorkshire were left with 268 runs to get to win the match. After Ulyett had been dismissed for nought, Mr. Jackson (48) and Wardall (57) batted very finely. Mr. Sellars, on Saturday morning, 23rd ult., also did well, being eventually bowled for 55 ; but after the fall of the third wicket, at 143, the Yorkshire batting unaccountably collapsed, the side were out for 195, and victory, which at one time seemed assured, did not crown their efforts. Lohmann bowled exceedingly well, taking seven wickets for 50 runs.

Mr. Walter Read's not-out innings of 196 for Surrey against Sussex is an extremely fine performance. It is not so good a display of batting as that given by Mr. Stanley Scott for Middlesex against Gloucestershire, as the Surrey amateur should have been dismissed with his total at 61, whilst Mr. Scott gave no chance till he had made over 130. Mr. Read was missed again at 71 and gave one more chance when his total was 140, but for all these blemishes his cricket was of a high order and he played in a free and attractive style. Thanks to his efforts, Surrey's total reached 413, and Sussex being dismissed for 137 and 166, the home side were winners by 110 runs and an innings to spare. In the Second innings of Sussex six men reached double figures, Marlow's 47 being the highest contribution. Mr. Newham, who on Monday played a not-out innings of 66, was on Tuesday dismissed for 1. Lockwood and Sharpe bowled with much success, the former taking in all eight wickets for 89 runs.

Some fine cricket was seen at Bradford on Tuesday, 26th ult. in the match Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire. With Mr. F. S. Jackson unable to bat, owing to an injury to his right thumb which he received in trying to catch Dr. Grace, the Yorkshiremen passed the total of the Gloucestershire innings. The visitors made 276, and the home team 295. Wardall scored his first three-figure innings for his county. He made 105 by very fine cricket, and did not give a single chance. Peel and Mr. Sellars and, later on, Ulyett, did well, the latter carrying out his bat for 60. Mr. Kitcat was put on to bowl late in the Yorkshire innings, and met with success, bowling Wardall and Mounsey.

The Gloucestershire Eleven, by their steady and cautious play on Wednesday (27th ult.) were enabled to make a draw of their match with Yorkshire at Bradford. Their second innings closed for 218. Eight men made double figures ; Mr. Radcliffe contributing 41, Roberts 38, and Dr. W. G. Grace 32. What practically saved the game for the visitors was the stand made by Mr. Ferris and Murch at a critical time for the ninth wicket. With only an hour and three-quarteres left for play. Yorkshire went in a second time to get 200 to win. The time was insufficient, and when stumps were drawn 54 runs were still needed for victory. The Yorkshiremen had their seven wickets in hand. Lord Hawke and Wardall opened the innings, and some fine free hitting was witnessed by the Yorkshire captain. Had his companion scored as quickly, the game might even have been won. As it was Lord Hawke carried out his bat for 74, made without a chance and in the most confident manner. Wardall had made 29, while Wainwright was not out 24. The fielding was good throughout the match, but it is worthy of note that the 53 scored by Dr. Grace in his first innings would not have been made but for mistakes in the field.

Some interesting cricket was witnessed at Lord's on Wednesday, 27th ult., in the match between the boys of Rugby and Marlborough Schools. The latter were decidedly the better eleven, and batting first they made a record score. Their first wicket fell at 29 ; but then W. Mortimer and P. R. Creed coming together added 263 for the second wicket, when Mortimer was caught for 106. Creed was the sixth man to leave at 413, having made 211 in four hours and a quarter. Creed gave three chances, at 69, 77, and 184, but for all that his hitting was very fine. This is the highest individual score ever made against Rugby by a Marlborough boy, the previous best being the 128 scored in 1877 by Mr. A. G. Steel. Eventually the innings closed for 432. S. Slater took five wickets at a cost of 127 runs, and Warner two for 51. So poorly did the Rugby boys bat, that, ere play ceased, five wickets were down for 65 runs ; A. E. Slater being not out 38.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended August 6, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	73,000	82,000	4,000	1,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	158	178	9	345
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	3,17,000	3,94,000	17,000	7,28,000
Total for 5 weeks.	3,90,000	4,76,000	21,000	8,87,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,290	9,172	2,761	48,223
Per mile of Ry do.	79	20	6	105
Total to corresponding date do.	3,45,912	4,85,033	24,869	8,55,814

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,10,777
Do. to date .... " 31,186

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 16.

10 p.m. .. .. 77·3

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

6 a.m. .. .. 75·8
10 a.m. .. .. 77·6
2 p.m. .. .. 79·2
4 p.m. .. .. 75·8

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is some talk about "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" being dramatised, and produced in the course of the winter at a metropolitan theatre. Most likely this is mere rumour, and Mr. Thomas Hardy may not even have heard the rumour. It is not known that Mr. Hardy has any ambition to see his fine story adapted for the stage. Moreover, in the case of "Tess" that would be a matter of remarkable difficulty. Besides, how often have successful novels made successful plays ? Not often.

Miss Ellen Terry has made considerable progress with her "Stray Memories," but there is no saying yet when the book will be ready. A little time ago Miss Terry contributed several articles, in the way of reminiscences, to one of the magazines. She is building her book—it will not be a very large one—upon those articles. "Stray Memories" is a capital title, simple and unpretentious, as the work will be, but thoroughly effective. Miss Terry has met and known so many prominent people on and off the stage, that her reminiscences ought to be vastly interesting.

Dr. Alfred Haviland was delayed in the completion of his "Geographical Distribution of Disease in Great Britain" by the loss of the manuscript of an important chapter. When he had re-written the chapter, the missing manuscript, strangely enough, turned up. The re-appearance of the lost sheets in this unkindly way must have been quite as aggravating as their first disappearance. General Booth, a little time ago, prepared some material for the coming biography of Mrs. Booth. Part of his work went amissing, and, although searched for high and low, could not be found. He had simply to buckle to and repair the loss. His lost "copy" did not, however, come back to aggravate him.

The next story of a first book, in the "Idler" Series, is to be contributed by Mr. W. Clark Russell. Mr. Clark Russell's first successful book is the one for which even now perhaps he is best known, "The Wreck of the Grosvenor." We shall hear how the "Grosvenor" came to be written, and how it went the weary round of the publishers. "If you want a catalogue of ship's furniture," reported one publisher's reader to his publisher, "here is your chance." When the "Grosvenor" did get its chance—not, perhaps, then—the public quickly decided that a sailor's novelist had arisen. Since then Mr. Clark Russell has written many books, and at present, at his pleasant home in Bath, he is engaged upon a fresh one.

Mr. Frank Stockton is credited with the intention of writing a book as a result of the long visit he is paying to this country. If there is to be a book, it would be one somewhat on the lines of Max O'Rell's "John Bull" and "Brother Jonathan." An American once said that he spent three months in England without getting anything to excite his humour. Mr. Frank Stockton has seen many things to amuse him in our manners and ways. Particularly he is struck with the amount of humour there is, one way or another, in our cabmen. He has made almost a special study of the London cabman. Andrew Lang has given his "imprimatur" to the author of "Rudder Grange." "No man," he once said, "excepting Mark Twain, has caused me to laugh so much."

One of the most interesting features of the great Exhibition which will be held in Paris during the year 1900 will be the literary department. A special note, inviting the various countries who are going to contribute to the show to send a selection of their literary treasures, will be appended to every official communication sent out, and the temporary collection of rare and valuable MS.'s will be something astonishing. Already Pope Leo XIII. has promised to lend many of the most precious documents from the Vatican Library, but he cannot, of course, promise for his possible successor. The authorities of the British Museum will be approached, but it is unlikely that any MS. belonging to the State will be allowed to leave this country. The average visitor to the Exhibition will naturally be most interested in the modern department of this unique collection. Doubtless Messrs. Zola, Dumas, Loti, and Daudet will be induced to lend the complete collection of their MS. works, and curious comparisons will be able to be made by the graphologists. Both old and new book-binding will receive special attention, and the "Sociéte des Gens de Lettres" will have a gallery all to itself.

Early in September M. Zola starts for Lourdes in order to lay the foundations of his next novel, which will deal entirely with the world who goes on pilgrimages with a hope of deriving spiritual or temporal benefits thereby. Should M. Zola go to scoff, and remain to pray, Notre Dame de Lourdes will have accomplished the greatest miracle that has yet been credited to her. After a short sojourn in this the most famous French pilgrimage, M. and Mdme. Zola will proceed to St. Anne d'Auray in order to study the subject from another and slightly different point of view.

Just now Paris is absolutely bereft of literary society. Zola in his picturesque chateau-villa at Medan. The Daudets, young and old, are taking their case on a only Norman beach. Bourget is travelling with his young wife and viewing the beauties of Northern nature with an eye to ultimate "copy." Domas Sardou and Gounod are all within twelve miles of Paris and three of each other on the wooded heights above the Seine ; even the indefatigable Madam Adam is fulfilling her favourite role of "chatelaine" at the Abbaye of Gif, at one time monastery where the hospitable editress of the "Nouvelle Revue" delights to entertain her friends on, among other delicacies, home-made wine and home-made bread ; and Guy de Maupassant, who really seems at last on the high road to recovery, is about to take a long sea-voyage with a medical friend.

Is the shilling shocker played out ? It is though so by one of our publishers, who has been going into the matter. He has come to the conclusion that something of a higher class than the twelvepenny shocker is needed. So he has decided to adventure a series of eighteenpenny stories which shall taste of literature as well as of moving scenes. Being bound in cloth, the volumes, after relieving the tedium of a railway journey, will be fitted to take a place one's library. Of course, the stories will be all original—no translations or reprints.

Sir Lyon Playfair and Dr. Phillipps Brooks both referred to the wonderful child, Ellen Keller, at the festival of the Royal College for the Blind. The Bishop said she was a "source of wonderment" to all, and Sir Lyon Playfair read a letter which she had written to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Being blind, deaf, and dumb, and only eleven years of age, she was recently very desirous of learning the meaning of springtime, so she took to Oliver Wendell Holmes's poems, and this is the effect they had upon her as communicated to the poet :—"Your poems of spring have taught me to enjoy and love the beautiful springtime, even tho' I cannot see the fair, frail blossoms which proclaim its approach, or hear the 'joyous warbling of the home-coming birds.' I am not blind any longer—I see with your eyes, and I am not deaf, for I hear with your ears."

On his way to Russia in search of material for another "Scapegoat," not of Morocco but of Muscovy, Mr. Hall Caine stayed a few days in Berlin, whence, like a good latter-day traveller, he at once reeled off some record of his impressions. In particular, he wrote a little homily, as it were, on "English Writers and German Readers," which culminated in the statement that the modern masters of British fiction are all but absolutely unknown to "a people who are our first cousins, and have interests in common with our own." Few Germans he met had even, he said, read or heard of English novelists like Stevenson, Kipling, Barrie, Blackmore and Besant, though with true modesty Mr. Caine refrained from informing us whether the name of the author of "The Bondman" was equally unfamiliar in the Fatherland. Mr. Caine seems to have derived his statistics mainly from Herr Emil Kanzos, a brother novelist of good repute, who acted as his cicerone in the German capital ; but had he gone further, and felt about him more, he would certainly have come to a very different conclusion with regard to the consumption of English fiction among our Teutonic cousins.

As it is, the erroneousness of his impressions must be ascribed to the brevity of his stay in Berlin. Had Mr. Caine sojourned a little longer there he would have found that a good half of the contents of the numerous circulating libraries consist of the English fiction supplied to them by Baron Tauchnits and his new rival, Mr. Heinemann ; and that if he had asked at any of these Teutonic "Mudies" for, let us say, "The Scapegoat" or "The Bondman," he would, ten to one, have found that it was "out."

The next work is issued by the Kelmscott Press will be a new edition of "A dream of John Ball." The number of copies will be 250 as usual, but the price is to be 30s., and not £2 2s. as before. "A Dream of John Ball" appeared originally in 1888, and the first edition is worth 10s. or 12s. The numerous readers of Mr. Morris who are artists will be relieved to hear that the Kelmscott edition is to contain a new drawing by Burn-Jone. His frontispiece to the first edition, illustrating the couplet—

When Adam delved and eve span,
Who was then the gentleman ?

is particularly horrid.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

When the news of the attempt upon Mr. Frick's life reached the military camp at Homestead, Private Jams, of the 10th Regiment, shouted "Three cheers for the assassin." Colonel Streetor, who heard the shout, hurried to the camp and ordered the regiment to be paraded at the double. When the men were drawn up he ordered the offender to advance two paces. Jams immediately stepped forward, but he trembled so violently that he was scarcely able to hold his gun. He was then ordered to the guard-house. The colonel and staff, including the surgeons of the regiment, followed. Jams was then hung by his thumbs for thirty minutes, the surgeon keeping watch on his pulse and heart. When released Jams was in a state of collapse and apparently unconscious for some time. The surgeons remained in attendance upon him for an hour, when he was removed to his quarters. The severity of his punishment was due to his refusal to retract his lawless expression. He was subsequently shaved on one side of the head and buttons of his uniform were then cut off. After being ordered to strip he was given a suit of cast-off plain clothing and drummed out of camp. General Snowden, the Commander of the forces, has expressed his approval of the colonel's action. Jam's discharge from the Militia with disgrace deprives him of the franchise, and he cannot vote or hold any public office. A meeting of citizens was held at Meadville, Pennsylvania, at which the punishment inflicted upon Private Jams was denounced as an outrage against humanity, a disgrace to the State, and an insult to the National Guard. The meeting resolved to call upon the Governor to punish Colonel Streetor, General Snowden, and the other officers concerned. The officials at the War Department adversely criticise the punishment of Private Jams at Homestead, declaring that if such treatment were inflicted by an officer of the regular army it would result in an immediate court-martial. They state that before any punishment can be carried out in the regular army the accused must be court-martialled, and that there is no such punishment in the army as stringing up by the thumbs.

It has been widely hoped in the service that the criticism of "Truth" and other papers had cured Sir Algernon Heneage of his grandmotherly interest in the clothing of those under his command. It will be seeb, however, from the following proclamation that the Vice-Admiral has broken out again in a new direction. In many respects this last aberration is more objectionable than the gallant officer's former solicitude about the linen and underclothing of his fleet. If this is really what we pay an Admiral £2,500 a year for, I shall propose that we place the fleet in charge of a respectable matron:—"(Copy. General Memo. No. 37.) 'Wildfire,' at Sheerness, July 4, 1892. I.—Plain clothes for officer on Sundays.—An instance having come under my observation of an officer belonging to one of H.M.'s ships in port appearing in the Dockyard on a Sunday forenoon dressed in a light-coloured suit of clothes: Officers serving under my orders are informed that when permitted to wear plain clothes on the occasions sanctioned by the Regulations they are expected to appear on Sundays while within the precincts of the town (Chatham and Sheerness) in dark-coloured coats in accordance with the usual custom of society.—(Sgd.) A. C. F. Heneage, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief."

The United States cruiser Columbia, familiarly known as the Pirate, was launched on Tuesday from Messrs. Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. She is regarded as the swiftest and most formidable vessel afloat. The "Columbia," which is essentially a "commerce destroyer," and not a fighting vessel in the usual sense, was designed with two objects in view—namely, her speed and her coal-carrying capacity. The contract for her construction requires a speed of twenty-two knots per hour on her trial trip. The bunkers of the vessel are of greater capacity than those of any ship in the world. They will hold 2,000 tons of coal, and at the rate of ten knots an hour the Columbia will be able to steam 24,240 knots without re-coaling. The launch was attended by a number of naval experts, members of Congress, and representatives of foreign countries.

During some naval manœuvres at Brest, the principal feature of which was the defence of the narrow entrance to the harbour by torpedo-boats of the Coast Defence Squadron, Torpedo-boat No. 76 steamed right straight upon the ram of an ironclad, and sank in ten fathoms of water. The crew were saved. The accident is explained by the fact that the look-outs on the torpedo-boat were temporarily blinded by the glare of the electric search-light from the ironclad, and failed to perceive her until they were upon the vessel. A telegram from Marseilles announces that two other French torpedo-boats, Nos. 132 and 133, when returning to that port, both ran ashore, but, with assistance, they got off. These two accidents were, it is said, due to a dense fog.

The "New York Tribune" prints a letter from a disgusted midshipman on one of their new ships. We extract the following. It may well excite sympathy among those who fancy that all is lovely on board-ship for the officers:—"We are too crowded to breathe freely, in the steerage. Of course midshipmen can stand anything in theory; and never was a theory more fully carried out in practice. You would think that a room 12 by 18 is none too large for one man to live in; yet eleven of us now stow all of our clothes, including table and bed linen, and dress, in this one room at the same time, while the whole mess of 18 take their meals here. At breakfast time the two processes of eating and dressing go on concurrently; hammocks are piped up at 7, and some of these lazy, sleepy people take a second doze in the messroom, beginning to dress at 7·30." We fancy that the time is nearly gone by when this sort of complaint could be made in our ships, although we remember one or more cases in late years of very close stowage. In the latest vessels, however, the accommodation is usually very good indeed, and, moreover, there is not such an overplus of youngsters to stow away.

The fortification of Heligoland is proceeding apace. A tunnel 600 feet long and rising in a slope from the sea to the top of the island is being blasted in the rock with dynamite, and will be ready by the beginning of the year. A dam is being constructed outside the lower end of this tunnel serving to make the concrete. It is to be used as a pier or harbour for vessels. As fresh water is scarce, new borings have been undertaken, and water has been found at a depth of 120 feet. The forts will be armed with first-class armour piercing guns, and the entire works are estimated to cost £350,000.

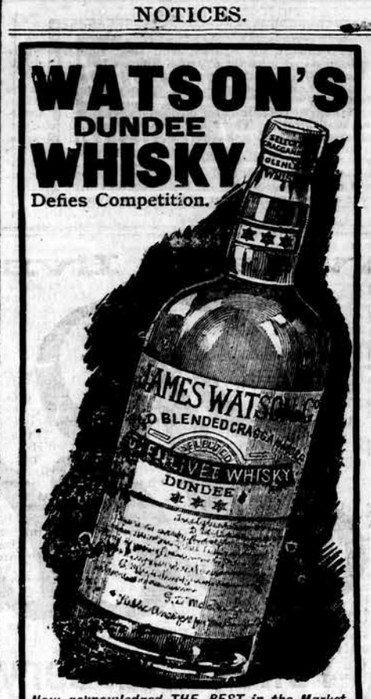
Hassan Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Marine, has received from the Sultan a communication expressing pleasure at the completion of the first armour-clad battleship ever built in a Turkish yard—the "Hamidieh"—which, launched in 1885, now lies ready for sea in the Golden Horn. She is a central battery battleship, 292 ft. long, 55 ft. 8 in. in beam, and with a displacement of 7,920 tons, and is barque-rigged. Every part of her, down to her bompasses and fittings, is of Turkish make; but the armament consists of ten 10·2 in. and two 6·6 in. Krupps, as well as six small pieces and two machine guns. The Osmanieh, launched at Glasgow in 1864, has also been transformed at Constantinople. She is one of the two battery-frigates converted into central (hexagonal) citadel battleships, with barbette turrets fore and aft of the citadel, each carrying a 5·9 in. Krupp, there being in addition eight 6 in. guns, coupled in four sponsons, two on each broadside, and some lighter pieces. Among the other Turkish ships in hand are two turret battleships of the French "Hoche" type (10,650 tons).

We learn from the "Marine Française" that the accident on board the Dupuy de Lome during her full-speed trials was not after all due to any serious failure of the engines or boilers but to panic among stokers, who are presented as a "personnel d'elite," and for whom new favours are demanded. It may be remembered that the bursting of a small tube on board the Wattignies caused a panic among the stokers, and nearly interrupted a trial that was being conducted. Our contemporary is of opinion either that the eleven boilers of the "Dupuy de Lome" must be consolidated and modified, or that the high pressure must be given up, and the idea of attaining twenty-one knots be abandoned.

It will interest our readers to learn that in the financial years 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91 a sum of £2,612,325 was raised and issued out of the Consolidated Fund under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888. Of this sum the following distribution had been arranged for the amount given in brackets indicating the expenditure up to date of the last account—March 31, 1891. Military Posts, Home, £738,000 (£481,930 17s. 10d.); Colonial, £441,000 (£235,775 14s.); Coaling Stations, £360,000 (£233,508 19s. 9d.); Barracks at Coaling Stations, £362,325 (£145,215 1s. 8d.); Mercantile Posts, £193,000 (£33,085 11s. 6d.); Heavy Guns, £200,000 (£377,428 5s. 8d.—Estimate exceeded by £177,428); Storehouses and Magazines at Home, £100,000 (£61,931 8s. 3d.); Incidental Expenses in connection with the Act, £218,000 (£53,736 4s. 6d.) Total Expenditure to March 31, 1891, £1,622,612 8s. 3d. From this total had to be deducted £12,325 8s. 1d. for receipts from Colonies, and from sale of lands, &c.; leaving £1,610,286 18s. 2d. actually spent out of home funds. To meet the requirements of the Act a sum of £1,730,000 was borrowed in 1890-91 on the security of Treasury Bills. During the same year £780,000 was issued from the Consolidated Fund, making with the previous issues, £1,670,000, and leaving a balance of £930,000 still to be issued in respect of the total amount of £2,600,000 authorised by the Act. It is anticipated that all the works contemplated under the Act will be completed by March 31, 1893.

Popular hostility to the new octroi duties in Spain has assumed the form of public disturbance, and the town of Pontevedra has been declared in a state of siege.

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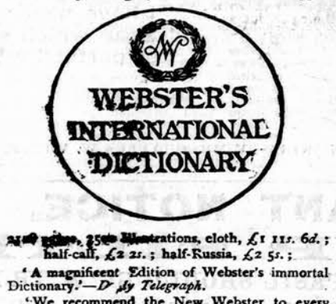
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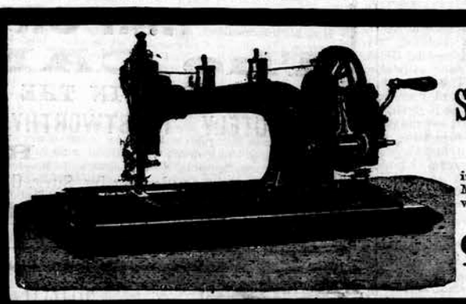
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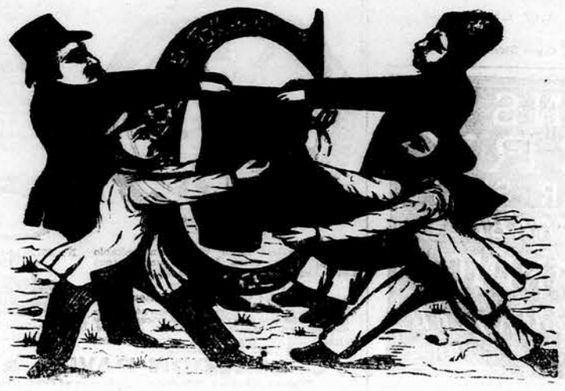

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